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FRONT COVER: The old home at Mangyongdae where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his great revolutionary will

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung planted trees in person on April 6, 1947 here on Munsu-bong Hill in Pyongyang

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문수봉식수터

4천만 조선인민의 정애하는 수령 김일성동지께서는
새 조국 건설의 바쁜 날에 이곳을 찾아오시며 «우리
는 조국의 앞날을 위하여, 후손들의 행복을 위하여 한
그루의 나무라도 더 많이 심어야 하며 그것을 극력 아끼고
사랑하여야 합니다.» 라고 하시면서 1947년 4월 6일
몸소 여기에 나무를 심으시었다.

TALK WITH THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE PERUVIAN NEWSPAPER "EXPRESO" AND HIS WIFE KIM IL SUNG

(June 2, 1974)

I am very glad now to meet you who have come all the way from Peru.

I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

As you have probably perceived through your inspection, construction work is now going on full steam in our country. At present we are engaged in large-scale construction projects. We are even afraid that we are overdoing ourselves in construction work.

You said you were most deeply impressed by our children growing up happily. In fact, our country is now spending lots of money for the children. A large proportion of our state budgets is appropriated for the upbringing and education of the children. In our country 3.5 million children are now being brought up at nurseries and kindergartens and more than 4.5 million pupils and students are enrolled at the primary schools, senior middle schools, colleges and univer-

sities. Their number adds up to over 8 million.

The population of the northern half of our country is about 15 million, and over 8 million are children looked after at nurseries and kindergartens and pupils and students enrolled at schools. So many children and students being reared and educated at government expense, the state has to bear a rather heavy burden. No country seems to be investing so heavily in children as ours.

Although it is now a little burdensome to bring up and educate the children at state expense, it will give a good return in the future. It may be somewhat hard for us now, but it will bring us happiness in the future. The education of students will yield good results in the future.

I am grateful for your high appreciation of our educational policy.

Not only you, but also many Heads of State and party delegations from Africa, the

Middle East and other parts of the world said that what impressed them most deeply in our country was our educational policy. People from the Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, a capitalist country, also support our educational policy. Member of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, the party in power, who visited our country, expressed great admiration for the fact that we are bringing up and educating at state expense the children and students, who make up half of the population, at the educational establishments of various levels such as nursery schools, kindergartens, primary schools, senior middle schools, higher specialized schools, colleges and universities.

In our country not only students but also ministers of the Administration Council and all the cadres are studying. When the cadres are added the number of those studying in our country is far greater than that of the pupils and students. A few years ago socialist mayors of Japan came to our country. They asked me to explain our all-people education system. So I told them about it for hours.

You have said that cadres are important in making revolution. You are perfectly right. Cadres are decisive in everything. Good cadres are indispensable for the progress of society and the country.

You say that the universities of your country have many humanity faculties, but the humanities are restricted in our country. At the colleges and universities of our country students majoring in literature, law and other social sciences are no more than 30 per cent of the total enrolments.

In the past the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea allowed only some Koreans to study law or medicine, so that they became lawyers, doctors or teachers. But

they never taught technology to Koreans. Our investigation after liberation showed that there were only scores of Koreans who had graduated from Japanese technical colleges. The Japanese imperialists did not so much as teach Koreans how to operate locomotive engines. The Japanese imperialist villains employed only Japanese nationals as locomotive engineers and worked Koreans as stokers. The posts of station-masters were also filled by Japanese. There were only a few Korean locomotive engineers. This alone is enough to show how vicious the Japanese imperialists were.

Immediately after liberation our country had no cadres of its own. For lack of engine drivers we could not operate locomotives for a few months. So we were obliged to send trainees abroad to learn how to run them.

Our country and Peru have no diplomatic relations yet. But we are always closely following the struggle of the Peruvian people.

His Excellency President Velasco of Peru is a courageous man. He is doing a great deal of work in the interests of the Peruvian people. His Excellency President Velasco claims the 200-mile territorial waters limit. Until a few years ago only the Latin-American countries had been claiming the 200-mile territorial waters limit. And now it is advocated throughout the world. At present the African countries, too, are claiming the 200-mile territorial waters limit or the economic waters limit.

The line which you advocate, that is, the claim of President Velasco for the 200-mile territorial waters limit is today receiving worldwide support. At present the third world is united. So, when the peoples of the third world rise up, even great powers are helpless. According to the press reports, Japan seems to be ready to recognize the 200-mile

economic waters, for fear of being isolated from the world in case she does not recognize them. Japan gains immense profits from marine business, and now she has reluctantly yielded to the claim for extending the economic waters to 200 miles. The United States and some other countries still take exception to the idea of 200-mile economic waters. But because almost all countries of the world go in for the 200-mile economic waters, they will have no alternative but to accept the claim. I think the forthcoming International Conference on Sea Law to be held in Venezuela, Latin America, will be successful. Very likely its impact will be great.

You were the first to bring forward the claim for the 200-mile territorial waters limit, and in doing so you held up the banner of independence. This is a highly justified policy. This policy makes greatly for the protection of the domestic resources and the defence of national independence. The whole of the third world is following your example.

You say that when US boats come near your coasts for fishing, you seize and impose fines on them. This is a very brave and bold act for the entire world to follow suit. We give unreserved support to your stand and highly appreciate it.

You are holding high the banner of independence, and this is very important.

All the world is now after independence. Countries of the second world, not to mention those belonging to the third world, are claiming independence. By the second world we mean such countries as France and Canada. All these countries claim independence. Besides, the North European countries such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland and the Latin-American countries are also advocating the principle of independence. In Latin America today both Peru and Argentina are

going their way of independence.

The socialist countries are also for independence. The revolutionary struggle for socialism and communism is for the people to live independently, but not for them to live in bondage to others. In the *Communist Manifesto* Marx stated that the chains of oppression should be cut. If the people, after breaking free from the chains of oppression, should fall under the control of great powers, another type of fetters, what is the use of their making revolution?

We stand for the principle of complete independence.

We unite with the socialist countries on the basis of four principles. The four principles are that the socialist countries should oppose imperialism; support the national-liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the working-class movement in the capitalist countries; continue the building of socialism and communism; and observe the principles of non-interference in others' internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. We advocate the principle of non-interference in others' internal affairs.

The socialist countries must not interfere in other countries no matter what line they may follow. Even in a family every member must be left free to do what they like—drink coffee or have tea in the morning. If they are restrained from doing so, the family cannot live in peace.

We never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We do not criticize other socialist countries as long as they do not oppose socialism and follow the road of counterrevolution. Other socialist countries also do not meddle in the internal affairs of our country, and even if they dare try to do so, we do not tolerate it. As you see, because we respect each other and do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, we are getting on

well. We are now on good terms with all the socialist countries.

Because many countries in the world now stand for independence and take the road of independence, we call the present time an age of independence. We have met a lot of people from many countries of the world, and almost all of them hold this opinion. It is now a trend of thought to call for independence and follow an independent path.

You said that ours is a model country adhering to the principle of independence. This was acknowledged also by a correspondent of the US newspaper *The New York Times* who had visited our country. He said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the most independent-spirited country and that we have very strong anti-US sentiments and have our own philosophy.

We have invariably maintained independence in face of the imperialists' blockade policy against our country. Of course, at one time we had many difficulties. But we not only came through but also grew much stronger. The more the imperialists resorted to the blockade policy, the greater our people's consciousness and fighting enthusiasm became. Now the situation of our country is much better. Take foreign trade for example. In the past we carried on trade only with the socialist countries, but now we have trade relations with many other countries. As our country's international position continues to rise, more and more countries come out for trade with us.

Even now the US imperialists are attempting to blockade us economically, but theirs is a lost cause.

Let me take an example.

Recently the economic transactions between our country and Japan began to show a little increase. Of course, they are carried

on not on a government level, but between private corporations. Sometime ago we placed an order for two blast furnaces with Japan, each with a capacity of 2,000 cubic metres, in order to introduce modern technology into the steel industry. But the south Korean reactionaries asked the US imperialists to interfere with north Korea's purchase of the blast furnaces. In compliance with the request, the US imperialists pressed Japan to cancel the contract made with us. The Japanese corporation notified us that they could not sell the equipment because under pressure from the United States their government refused to give permission for the sale.

Therefore, we told our technicians to use their brains and build blast furnaces for themselves. After that, our technicians and workers set out to build a blast furnace on their own. We are now building a 1,500-cubic-metre blast furnace, and so it offers no big problem for us to construct a 2,000-cubic-metre one. I think the construction of the blast furnace now under way will be completed by September 9, a national holiday, this year.

At a consultative meeting with the technicians sometime ago we told them how good it was to build a blast furnace by their own efforts and technique, because it helped improve their technical qualifications and save foreign currency.

In order to frustrate the enemy's blockade policy it is imperative for a nation to train its cadres well. If only it has its own cadres it is fully capable of overriding the enemy's blockade policy and solving everything for itself. In other words, it can turn a misfortune into a blessing.

As our experience shows, the blockade policy and pressure of the imperialists are bad in that they cause difficulties in various ways and hamper our progress, but, meanwhile,

they prove advantageous to us because they awaken and stir up the people, thus increasing their national pride.

Socialist construction is now successfully going on in our country. All the worst is over in our socialist construction.

Our line consistently followed in socialist economic construction is to give priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture.

In building heavy industry we saw to it that it was built not for its own sake but for better service to the development of light industry and agriculture and to the improvement of people's livelihood. For example, we built many fertilizer factories to contribute to agricultural development; we set up a large number of machine-building factories to serve light industry and agriculture; we constructed chemical fibre mills and the like to feed light industry with plenty of raw materials.

Our socialist economic construction has laid the firm foundation for the priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous, rapid growth of light industry and agriculture.

Today our industry is developing faster than ever before. We are going to accelerate socialist construction by spurring on the Chollima to advance at a still greater speed. At the beginning of this year our Party Central Committee set ten goals for our economic construction. We decided to produce 12 million tons of steel a year.

When we build 2,000-cubic-metre blast furnaces, we shall be able to produce 1.5 million tons of pig iron from each. In the Six-Year Plan period, we will reach the four million ton mark in steel production. If we build one blast furnace with a capacity of 1.5 million tons of pig iron every year, we shall be able to rise

to the height of 12 million tons of steel in a few years to come. We can build one such blast furnace every year.

Steel and electricity are very important. In industry electricity is a forerunner and steel comes next to electricity in importance. Steel is essential for building machines and ships and augmenting the strength of the country as a whole. The machine-building industry is the heart of heavy industry. Therefore, some of the advanced countries do not like to see the machine-building industry make headway in the underdeveloped countries.

Once people of a certain country told us that it was no good building a tractor plant in so small a country as ours. If we were unable to manufacture tractors on our own, we would have to buy them from other countries. But how could we afford to buy so many tractors? Because we have built tractor plants for ourselves, we are now in a position to supply hosts of tractors to the countryside.

We have laid the basis for more rapidly developing agriculture in the future.

Our country's cultivated land is limited. It is about two million *chongbo*. Excluding the area under fruit, it is no more than 1.7 million *chongbo*. From this area, however, we can produce some ten million tons of grain provided that we manage farm work well by intensive methods. So we are exerting great efforts to effect the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. We can now produce more grain if only we have larger quantities of fertilizer and farm machines. Irrigation projects have already been completed in our country.

Irrigation is of great importance in the rural technical revolution. It is true that irrigation is not so easy. But it is fully possible if one is determined to tackle it.

Our country now has various types of reservoirs. There are some where water is kept back by damming up ravines; others where water is stored by pumping it up; yet others where lakes are formed by drawing water from big rivers through tunnels. In some 20 years following the end of the war, we have built irrigation facilities enough to supply water to hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of land under cultivation. If all the people are mobilized, irrigation projects can be carried out in a brief space of time. When we started to build reservoirs, we had no machines and were short of trucks. So, people had to carry earth on their backs. However, we can now build reservoirs with greater ease and at a faster pace, for we have machines and a large number of heavy-duty trucks.

Water, fertilizer, machines and electricity are all the requirements for farming. In the rural technical revolution we have put up four Juche-motivated slogans. They are irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization. These slogans have already been realized nearly to the full. But a considerable amount of work is yet to be done for mechanization.

Our technicians have invented a rice-planting machine after long years of painstaking efforts. It is efficient. For some 20 years we have made a strong endeavour to make it. We purchased rice-planting machines from other countries, but they did not suit our actual conditions. So we conducted researches and invented for ourselves a rice-planting machine suited to our actual conditions. This year we will plant out rice seedlings by machine in about 50 per cent of the paddies. Next year all the rice planting will be done by machine.

We are now self-reliant and stand on our own feet in all fields.

We are also working hard to develop

foreign trade. Many countries of the third world now ask us for steel and cement. They need steel and cement because all of them want to build a national and independent economy.

We plan to produce more steel, cement and the like, if this is just for the sake of promoting cooperation with those countries. Friendship and cooperation among nations often begin with the establishment of economic relations and are further consolidated and developed through these relations.

You asked us when our country would export metallurgical plants. We are not yet able to export complete metallurgical plants. If we are to export them, they must be more modern than those of other countries. But we have not yet reached such a level.

But we can export complete plants of some other kinds of factories. For instance, our country holds the patent for the vinalon factory. It was built entirely on our own techniques. So, many countries request us to export its plant.

In addition to the present vinalon factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons, we are planning to build another with the same capacity in the Nampo area. This will double our experience in the building of the vinalon factory. Then we shall be able to offer with assurance complete plants of the vinalon factory to other countries.

A great deal of work has also been done in Peru which is favourable for the independent development of the country.

You have nationalized the mines owned by US corporations in Peru. This is very good. Thanks to the measures taken by the Peruvian government for nationalization, the corporations owned by the Yanks have come under the public ownership. This means that a new, socialist economic sector has come into

being in Peru. With an efficient operation of the nationalized economy, you will be able to ensure the proportionate development of the country's economy.

We have for several years been closely observing your country with a deep interest. I think the Peruvian people are now fighting well with great bravery and doing a great deal of good thing without much ado.

I think it is very good that the agrarian reform, the nationalization of industries and various other reforms have been carried out in Peru without referring to the socialist revolution. It is very essential to carry out social reforms one by one, laying the foundation for them in a gradual way. To work slowly but steadily is better than to make a noise under a big name, only to give up soon. What is important is to work for the people, and the official name matters little.

When we nationalized the property of the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese elements in the wake of the agrarian reform after liberation, we also did not say a word about socialism. It was that the substance mattered more than the name.

You said that flunkeyism towards great powers is current to a considerable extent among the Peruvian youths. We are categorically against flunkeyism towards great powers in carrying on the revolution and construction work. We do not conceal our opposition to flunkeyism. In the past we have openly stated that our revolution and construction should be carried out in the Korean fashion in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Let me tell you an event which took place right after liberation. When we returned in triumph to the homeland after defeating Japanese imperialism, the country's situation was very complex. After liberation there was not a single university in north Korea, but

there were a few middle schools in each province. And the middle school boys caused much trouble. Some took to ultra-Leftism, while others turned Rightist. One day, only a few months after liberation, we attended a gathering of young people on a playground and answered their question as to which road Korea was then following. I told them that our road represented democracy of a new type which was different both from US-type "democracy" and from Soviet-type socialism, and that this was not a democracy falling under the category of capitalist democracy but Korean-type democracy geared to the interests of the Korean people. Both the ultra-Leftist and ultra-Rightist students were listening to our speech in silence. All of a sudden, a voice from among the masses asked, "Are you also a Communist, General?" I did not deny that I was a Communist. I replied, "A true Communist is the finest patriot, and only a truly patriotic-minded person can be a true Communist. If a man who professes himself to be a Communist does not love his country and nation, he is not a true Communist. I am not a Communist of the kind who looks up to another country, but one who relies on our own people and fights for the Korean nation and the Korean people." Then, all the masses present sent up a cheer of *manse*. This simple fact is enough to clearly show that all the people want to take the road of independence, and are averse to go into bondage to others.

We have admiration for the Peruvian government which is pursuing a progressive and democratic policy which is in full accord with the interests of the Peruvian people.

We consider that all the policies followed by His Excellency President of Peru are highly justified, and they are patriotic, democratic and revolutionary ones which can gain the support of the Peruvian people.

Everything in Peru should be handled in a Peruvian way, and not after foreign style. The Peruvian people are now engaged in the Peruvian-style revolution, and this is really splendid. The Peruvian people have done very well to have chosen the road of Peruvian-style revolution. That is why we give you unreserved support.

We have read many books of both Marx and Lenin. But we did not mechanically apply Marxism-Leninism to our revolution. The situation being different from country to country, Marxism-Leninism should be creatively applied in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country.

In the past there were among our people many flunkeyists worshipping other countries. Take people in the fields of culture and arts. They simply cared for Western music and painted pictures only after foreign style before. Once, during the Fatherland Liberation War, we paid a visit to a hospital of the People's Army, where we found a picture on the wall which depicted a bear crawling about in a snow-bound Siberian forest. Our country has many famous mountains such as Mt. Kumgang-san and Mt. Myohyang-san.

But they had pinned up such a picture instead of a painting of Korea's beautiful landscape. So we criticized the man from the General Political Bureau of the People's Army who was accompanying us. Immediately after the armistice we called together Party propaganda and agitation workers and sharply criticized them for their flunkeyist tendency.

After that the campaign for getting rid of flunkeyism was unfolded widely in our country. As a result, flunkeyism has been considerably eliminated from the minds of our people. Few of our people are now addicted to flunkeyism. In particular, the rising generation are free from flunkeyist thinking.

Our experience shows that education against flunkeyism is very important. Because you are working in the field of ideological work, you are in duty bound to give such education to the Peruvian youth. You should properly educate the youth to rid themselves thoroughly of flunkeyist thinking.

You say that you will widely propagate the Juche idea in Peru. I think you should carry out the propaganda of the Juche idea, too, in a Peruvian way to suit the actual conditions of Peru.

THE NEW-EMERGING FORCES SHOULD UNITE UNDER THE BANNER OF INDEPENDENCE AGAINST IMPERIALISM KIM IL SUNG

(Speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga
December 15, 1974)

Your Excellency esteemed President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and Madame,
Esteemed guests from Zaire,
Dear comrades and friends,

The people of all strata in Pyongyang are now gathered here with the great joy of meeting the distinguished Zairese guests who have come to our country with warm feelings of friendship towards our people.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would first like to once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko, Chairman-Founder of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, and Madame and his entourage.

I would also like to avail myself of this opportunity to convey the warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people, through you, to the friendly Zairese people.

It is a great auspicious event for our people that His Excellency President Mobutu

Sese Seko, a prominent political figure of Africa, the outstanding leader of the Zairese people and a close friend of our people, has come all the way to our country this time.

The visit of His Excellency President to our country tells that the friendly relations between the Korean and Zairese peoples have entered a new stage of development; it clearly shows that the solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Africa and the unity of the new-emerging forces are growing in strength day by day.

This mass rally is an expression of our people's high respect for Your Excellency President and a demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

The peoples of Korea and Zaire have formed a firm bond of friendship on the basis of their common stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and maintaining independence.

The Korean people are very happy to have such an intimate friend as the Zairese people in the centre of Africa.

Zaire today is a dignified, sovereign and

independent state which is vigorously advancing along the road of a new life under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, upholding the banner of independence.

Through our meeting with His Excellency President this time, we have acquainted ourselves better with the bitter history of Zaire, its brilliant successes gained in the struggle to build a new society after the victory of the revolution and the greater future prospects of its development.

Even after its liberation in 1960 Zaire suffered from a temporary division and confusion for 5 years. It was entirely because of the uninterrupted criminal machinations of modern colonialism.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko opened up a new era of dynamic advance in the history of the Zairese people by overcoming the difficulties in their way and achieving the stability and unification of the whole country.

Today the Zairese government is developing the national economy and national culture at a fast tempo to suit the national peculiarities by "Zairianizing" everything through various progressive social and political reforms.

The Zairese people have become the owner of the resources of their country thanks to the "Zairianization" measure taken by the Zairese government in November 1973.

Newly independent nations which freed themselves from colonial rule must adhere to political independence, build an independent national economy and arm and unite the entire people with the ideas of their leader, if they are to defend and consolidate the already-won independence.

The people of Zaire are now equipped with the "authenticite" idea of their valiant leader His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and firmly rallied around the People's Movement of the Revolution.

We fully support the struggle of the Zaire-

se people who are advancing for independence and self-support.

On the international scene, too, the prestige of the Republic of Zaire is rising as days go by for its unique lines and policies.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment in its external relations, the Republic of Zaire is actively struggling against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and striving to eliminate all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and is making a great contribution to realizing the complete liberation and unity of Africa and cementing the unity of the new-emerging forces.

The reality of Zaire vividly shows that a people who have an excellent leader and party and rise to build a new life in firm unity can display a great force.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the friendly Zairese people on the achievements they have made in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and increase the might of the country as a whole under the correct guidance of their esteemed leader His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and sincerely wish them greater successes in their future struggle to build a new, prosperous Zaire.

The process of revolutionary changes now taking place in the land of Zaire, as a striking example showing the process of great regeneration of Africa, clearly reflects the main trend of the development of our time in which many countries of the world are advancing along the path of independence.

We have experienced through our own actual life that in order to defend national independence and develop rapidly the newly independent nations must hold fast to the independent spirit and, in particular, the most important of all is to emancipate the people from the shackles of obsolete ideas.

Our people had to build a new life, removing the evil aftermaths of colonial rule and healing the severe wounds by the three-year

war, under the difficult conditions in which their country remained artificially divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and they stood directly opposed to imperialism.

Our Party has been able to turn our once backward country into an advanced socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short span of time, by firmly arming the popular masses with the Juche idea and vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance.

Through our struggle for establishing Juche, we have rooted out flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism from the minds of the people and further heightened their national pride and consciousness of independence and registered great successes in the revolution and construction.

Although the world is swept by a very serious economic upheaval, our people are now developing the whole national economy at an incessantly high rate, free from the impact of that upheaval, because they have laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

This year, too, we have not only ensured a high rate of industrial growth but also reaped an unprecedentedly bumper crop in agriculture.

Being a brilliant victory of our Party's independent lines, all this means that the blockade policy of the imperialists to isolate and suffocate our country has gone totally bankrupt both in the political aspect and the economic aspect.

The practical experiences in Korea, Zaire and many other newly independent states show that the time has come when the formerly oppressed and humiliated peoples are fully able to create a new life and build prosperous, sovereign and independent states with their own efforts.

In the struggle for the reunification of our

country, too, the general situation is now turning increasingly in favour of our people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

Our just and fair stand for driving all the foreign troops out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves enjoys an unreserved support of the entire people in north and south Korea and evokes ever-increasing support and sympathy in the international arena as well.

Our struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is precisely a struggle between the forces of national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression and a struggle between the patriots and the traitors.

We will never allow the road of treachery and dependence in solving our own national problems and will persistently follow the road of patriotism, the road of independence, and thus certainly accomplish the cause of national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the people.

Comrades and friends,

The present era is an era of independence and an era of great changes in which the old forces of imperialism are falling into decay and ruin and the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America are appearing on the scene as the master of the world.

What characterizes this course of historic changes is a ceaseless, fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces.

Pressed by the strong current of national-liberation struggle, the imperialists have been constrained to recognize the independence of the peoples in colonies, but their nature of aggression and plunder has not changed at all.

In an attempt to recover their lost former positions and subjugate the new-born independent states again, the imperialists, combining the old method of colonial rule with the crafty neo-colonialist method, are resort-

ing to all sorts of manoeuvres such as direct armed intervention, war by proxy through their stooges, wrecking and subversive activities, economic and cultural infiltration, etc.

But the downfall of the old forces and the growth of the new-emerging forces are a trend of history, and no force can stop this law-governed process of the development of history.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America the people's liberation struggle is triumphing definitely and the system of imperialist colonial rule is crumbling beyond retrieve.

In Africa most countries have already won independence thanks to the powerful national-liberation struggle of the peoples of this continent, and one independent state after another are emerging still now.

Almost all the old colonial powers have already been driven out of the African continent, and the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are getting into hot water, given repeated blows from within and without.

We warmly congratulate the people of Guinea-Bissau who have won independence recently and the peoples of Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe who have achieved the agreements on independence.

We actively support the struggle of the people of Angola who are on the eve of independence and the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania, Comores, Seychelles and the Cape Verde Islands for freedom and liberation and express our firm solidarity with all the African people in their just struggle to consolidate national independence.

The liberation struggle of the African people is an important part of the cause for the emancipation of all mankind.

The day will surely come before long when the great African people will cut off the last life line of colonialism and racism and completely liberate the whole continent of Africa.

Today imperialism is living its last moment in Asia, too.

In Asia there are many revolutionary countries and embattled countries and the vast area of Asia extending from Korea to China, Indochina and the Middle East has become a theatre of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

We actively support the struggle of all the Asian people against imperialism.

The Asian people will surely chase the imperialist forces of aggression out of this region to the last one and the future of Asia will be decided by the Asian people, the master of Asia.

The colonial ruling system of imperialism is shaking to its very foundation also in Latin America. We express firm solidarity with the Latin-American people in their struggle against imperialist domination and tyranny and for safeguarding their national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

The present situation shows that if the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive peoples of the world firmly unite and fight, they can frustrate any aggressive schemes of the imperialists, accelerate their final ruin and establish a new order to solve everything in the international arena in conformity with the will and interests of the new-emerging forces and the peace-loving people.

The new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America should counter the destroy-one-by-one strategy of the imperialists with the strategy of unity and should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically and technically.

It is also important in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist forces at present to bring closer the relations and cooperation among the progressive political parties of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries.

There may be countries with differing social systems in these regions and the political parties in those countries may also vary in political views. But all of them share the common aspiration in opposing imperialism and developing their countries independently.

This community is a foundation on which even those parties with different ideologies and ideals can promote their unity with each other.

The ruling parties of the newly independent nations represent the interests of their peoples and are responsible for their destiny.

Therefore, it is natural to establish party relations with the ruling parties of the new-born independent nations since there exist state relations with them.

We will not only have state relations with the newly independent nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America but also develop friendly relations with the ruling parties of these countries.

In so doing, it is necessary to form a united front of the countries of the new-emerging forces in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

It is a source of our invincible strength and a reliable guarantee of our victory to strengthen the unity between all regions, all countries, all parties and all forces that oppose imperialism.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, our people will as ever fight on stubbornly in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the progressive peoples of the world in order to defeat imperialism and build a new world free from

exploitation and oppression.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people and the Zairese people are making great contributions to the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation through the common struggle for the independent development of their respective countries.

Our two countries reject all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and racial discrimination and demand equality and sovereignty of all countries and nations.

This constitutes a solid foundation on which our two peoples can support each other and closely cooperate.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zaire some time ago was an epochal event in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The current visit of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko to our country will add a most brilliant record to the annals of friendship between the two countries.

We will, in the future, too, always fight firmly hand in hand with the friendly Zairese people in the common struggle for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Zairese people!

Long live the unity of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the progressive peoples of the whole world!

Long live the Republic of Zaire headed by President Mobutu Sese Seko, the outstanding leader of the Zairese people!

YOU KOREAN PEOPLE CAN BE PROUD OF BEING A GREAT PEOPLE BECAUSE YOU HAVE THE GREAT LEADER, THE GREAT MILITARY COMMANDER, POLITICAL GENIUS, GREAT THINKER AND NOBLEST HUMANIST

(Speech of President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga
at the Pyongyang Mass Rally December 15, 1974)

Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, Madame President, Dear friends,

President Kim Il Sung, your respected and beloved leader, accorded a great honour to me, a Member of the People's Movement of the Revolution, by offering an opportunity to speak before you, cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea and men and women Party members. I appreciate this honour as the most valuable one.

I also take this opportunity to express thanks once again to the leader and, through him, to the entire Korean people for according exceptional welcome to my wife, our delegation and myself. I made many travels and was warmly received each time, but, in

no other places, I have ever been accorded such a welcome as in your country.

I extend thanks with revolutionary fervor to you for this. I can say that in this respect Korea gives many lessons to the whole world.

I was deeply moved by the fact that you revere the respected and beloved leader, the guide of the Korean people, and highly appreciate this. I assure you that President Kim Il Sung, the father of the Korean nation, enjoys the greatest respect not only in Korea but also all over the world. Even the enemies, those who oppose him, cannot but respect him.

The enemies, of course, cannot revere him as the Korean people do.

But they cannot but bow before the stark fact and cannot but admire his fighting spi-

spirit and courage. They will not forget the defeat inflicted upon them by the President.

The people of each country have their leader.

The people of a country can become a great people when they have a great leader and the greatness of the people of a country depends upon the greatness of their leader.

You Korean people can be proud of being a great people because you have the great leader, the great military commander, political genius, great thinker and noblest humanist.

He has revived your country from scratch and brought it up to level of great powers.

He has brought unprecedented prosperity to your country. All the impartial persons who visit your country should admit that Korea is a country good to live in and envying no one.

The Korean revolution is recorded in golden letters in the history of all the great revolutions. Therefore, you have the right to enjoy the esteem and respect of all the people of the world.

As we made many sacrifices for the eternal freedom of our people, Zaire understands better than any other countries the significance and importance of your revolution.

Imperialism is a monster with many heads. One should not be content with cutting off one head of imperialism. Because imperialism may attack from an unexpected place.

With regard to this, there is a Zairese proverb saying that python does not sleep with his both eyes shut. Python sleeps with one eye shut and the other open. Therefore, one should know that when he sees the two python eyes in a cave, there are two pythons, not one.

This proverb and image tell us Zairese people that the revolutionary people of a country should constantly heighten vigilance to defend their inalienable liberty.

We call this a revolutionary vigilance.

The people of a country should have cou-

rage, but courage alone is not sufficient. The people of each country should have their spirit and pride in themselves and free themselves from the nefarious influence of imperialism.

Therefore, the people of each country should have political philosophy which offers them the idea to achieve their wellbeing and perfect themselves. This political philosophy is known in the name of the "Juche" idea in your country and is called "authenticite" in Zaire.

"Authenticite" is a very simple word. "Authenticite" means that as Koreans are proud of being Koreans, so the Zairese proud of being Zairese. We do not have an inferiority complex in the fact that we are Negroes with frizzled hair. You, too, do not have any inferiority complex because you are as you are now.

We in Zaire categorically refuse to model after the old masters. The old masters hoped we would become their imitators and copy, their faithful servants, in a word, valets serving them, saying "Yes", "Yes".

We firmly cherished the will to be ourselves in all action. Thus, for example, we have done away with the old Jewish-style names and adopted our proper mode of attire.

"Authenticite" consists particularly in chanting one's country and one's people. Therefore, I highly appreciate your revolutionary opera the "Song of Kungang-san Mountain" singing of the beauty of your country.

We do just the same in our country. In the past our masters forced us to sing "the beautiful blue Danube" which is greatly polluted and is not blue. But today we sing the great river "Zaire", the world's second largest river next to the river "Amazon".

My visit to your country is, indeed, of historic significance in many aspects. The historic significance of this visit lies in that the visit gave me an opportunity to meet President Kim Il Sung, one of the greatest

leaders of the world at present, this visit helped me understand the courageous Korean people better, see your adoration for the respected and beloved leader, and find the resemblance in our objectives and actions and in our method.

It is not surprising that the Koreans and Zairese have resemblance, though Pyongyang and Kinshasa are far away from each other.

Both of us had been exploited under the colonial yoke of the imperialists.

The imperialists had ruled us by the same method. It is, therefore, natural that we should fight against the imperialists by the same method.

Our two peoples are revolutionary peoples because we have the same ideal, that is, the ideal of dignity and uncompromise, the ideal to fight against imperialism till its defeat, the ideal to build a free, prosperous country, and the ideal to love all other peoples.

Of course, the imperialists and reactionaries and their lackeys will never be generous to us. But they know at least that those who try to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or the Republic of Zaire will not be able to escape self-destruction.

The imperialists are finding and will find only their graves in our two countries.

The imperialists who had divided Africa like a cake tried to convince the world's people that Africans are useless backward peoples.

Today all the people of the world except African Negroes are free. But we are now completely liberating our continent through a fierce struggle.

We were not alone in our struggle because the sincere friends like you always gave appreciable aid to us.

The Portuguese colonialist regime has collapsed, opening the road of independence to their old possessions.

The British rulers in Rhodesia know that their days are numbered and despite their collusion, they will be driven out of Africa.

And even racist South Africa is being driven into a predicament.

The revolutionary axis of Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar-es-Salaam smashed the colonial and racist axis of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon. Africans' Africa will win.

Under the banner of the Juche idea in Korea and under the banner of "authenticite" in Zaire our two countries have made and continue to make remarkable progress. Therefore, we consider that only the formula of original and revolutionary development can make our two peoples get rid of currency disorder, energy crisis, runaway inflation and economic impasse in this world.

In Zaire we have just started developing the industry of our country, but in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea industry is continuously developing at a very high tempo.

You have carried out the economic, agricultural and industrial revolutions simultaneously. I believe that the economically highly developed countries will visit your country before long to learn from secrets of your achievements.

I reverentially wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to realize as early as possible the reunification of the north and south of your beautiful country which will be a model of revolution and honour of all the progressive countries of the world.

You may rest assured that Zaire will always remain your sincerest friend.

Long live President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!

Long live Zaire-Korea friendship!

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is the Outstanding Revolutionary Leader of Revolutionary Leadership Art

Our country has got rid of age-old backwardness and poverty carried over from the old society in a short span of time and turned into a strong socialist state with complete political sovereignty, an independent national economy, indestructible self-defence power and brilliant national culture.

This great revolutionary change is due to the remarkable and seasoned guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The leadership art of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is scientific, revolutionary, great and original because it is based on his great Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 1.)

Man is the most precious of all in the world and it is also man that is the strongest of all. Man remakes nature and society.

It is the fundamental feature of the leader's art of leadership in the revolution and con-

struction to attach the greatest importance to people and rely on them in solving all problems. This is one of main factors which make his leadership scientific and revolutionary.

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the leader has made it an iron rule to pay primary attention to the interests of the masses of people, raise all matters in line with their desire and preparedness and depend on their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom in solving them.

Another fundamental feature of the leader's art of leadership is to hold to the independent and creative principle which calls for attaching primary importance to the revolution of one's own country and solving all problems of revolution and construction independently mainly by one's own efforts to suit the actual conditions of one's country.

Independent guidance and creative leadership are based on the principle of the Juche idea that the masses of the people are the masters of revolution and construction, and they are the fundamental requirement of leadership in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully meeting the fundamental requirement of the Juche idea in leading revolution and construction, guides our revolution from victory to victory with his outstanding leadership art such as scientific foresight, strong



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung working on a writing

spirit of fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles, remarkable revolutionary sweep and so on.

Scientific foresight is one of the important contents of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership art.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In formulating its policy for each period of our revolution's development, our Party not only analysed the present and immediate future but always scientifically foresaw the long-range prospects of the country's development; it showed the masses the right way to go and a clear goal in their struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 93-94.)

The leader deeply penetrates into laws

governing the development of the times and revolution and clearly foresees the near and distant future.

In the early days of his revolutionary activity, he had a deep understanding of the socio-economic relations, class relations and class and national contradictions in our country and laid down the clear-cut immediate and ultimate goals of the Korean revolution, and thereby showed our people the highway to national liberation and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and then to the building of socialism-communism.

After liberation the leader scientifically foresaw the prospects of the country's development and put forth a revolutionary line of carrying out an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and building up the

northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a revolutionary democratic base. This line aimed to turn the north into a strong base for the country's reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution and make the democratic revolution and go on straightly to socialism.

He always combines the present and future demands of the revolution in working out the Party lines and policies; he foresees the revolutionary task in the next stage and makes full preparations for its fulfilment, guiding people to carry out the revolutionary task in a stage.

After liberation he organized and directed the people thoroughly to carry out the democratic reforms to provide favourable conditions for the successful socialist reorganization of economic forms; even in the fire of the war against the US imperialist aggressors, he pushed ahead with the preparations for the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the building of socialism.

The leader actively and wisely settles the radical problems of the revolution and construction, which are very difficult and complex and are solved at the final stage of the revolutionary development, taking foresighted measures for and guiding people to concentrate on, their settlement. He has led us to give priority over all other work to the work of remolding ideological consciousness which is very difficult and complex and demands a prolonged and constant struggle and energetically push ahead with it in order to successfully capture the ideological fortress of communism.

The leader's foresight is always revolutionary, scientific and realistic because it is based on the revolutionary principle of linking the immediate goal and interests of the revolution with the ultimate goal and fundamental interests of the revolution, on the firm conviction of the final victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, and on the spirit of continued revolution, and be-

cause it is based on a deep analysis of the laws governing the development of society and revolution.

Unwavering fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles constitutes an important element of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's remarkable leadership art.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Unwavering fidelity to principle in work is an essential trait for our personnel. They should acquire the qualities of making no compromise with the slightest deviation in the implementation of the Party's lines and policies and of always considering everything from the angle of the revolution and the interests of the Party and the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 551.)

Firm adherence to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism is one of the fundamental conditions for the triumphant march of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The leader always studies and analyzes the reality of Korea on the revolutionary principle of Juche and, on this basis, formulates lines and policies independently; he boldly pushes forward whatever benefits our revolution and suits the actual conditions of our country, disregarding any existing formulas or propositions. He sees that we apply foreign experiences which are beneficial to us in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

To meet the revolutionary demand of the Juche idea which concentrically embodies the Party spirit, working-class spirit and spirit of faithful service to the people, the leader always attaches primary importance to the fundamental interests of the revolution and the demand of the working class and resolutely fights to defend them.

In the whole course of leading the Korean revolution, he has held fast to the Marxist-Leninist principles and overcome in person

the severe trials and obstacles in the way of the revolution, and never hesitated to cross the death line for the interests of the revolution at any time and at any place.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, deceived by the Japanese imperialists' policy of playing on national differences between the Koreans and the Chinese, killed Korean Communists at random. At this critical juncture, the leader visited in person the Chinese anti-Japanese force for negotiations at the risk of his life and succeeded in forming an anti-Japanese united front. This could be done only by the leader who was determined to dedicate his life to the good of the revolution and was possessed of boundless devotion to the revolution and strong spirit of fidelity to revolutionary principles.

Such fidelity to revolutionary principles finds its clear manifestation in the fact that the leader put forth the revolutionary line of simultaneously carrying on the building of the economy and defences and guided our people to thoroughly implement it.

Remarkable revolutionary sweep is one of the most important contents of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's outstanding leadership art.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The scientific foresight that went into each of our Party's policy decisions, its fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles and the unexcelled revolutionary sweep in implementing a policy always gave the working people complete confidence in their work and helped them advance without the slightest vacillation along the road indicated by the Party towards the triumph of the great cause of socialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 94.)

The revolutionary struggle of the working class is a great historic movement in which

the broadest-ever masses take part and is the deepest and widest revolutionary change to completely transform society after the working-class pattern in all spheres of social life such as economy, culture, ideology and morality.

Therefore, only by possessing extraordinary revolutionary sweep, the revolutionary cause of the working class can be carried to ultimate victory at an early date.

It is the main feature of the leader's remarkable revolutionary sweep to organize work boldly and push it forward with determination.

When the situation is complex and struggle is arduous, he finds the key to the solution of all problems in the masses of the people and organizes work with great boldness and determination and presses it ahead, firmly depending on their inexhaustible strength and wisdom. Thus, he breaks through the difficulties actively and turns a bad situation into a favourable one, disadvantages into advantages.

In the difficult period of 1956-1957, he set forth the wise and bold policy to direct the main efforts to the socialist economic construction while guiding all our people to wage a political struggle against the reactionary offensive of the enemy and the manoeuvres of the opportunists of all hues. In the course of an all-Party and all-people struggle to carry out the policy, a great upsurge in socialist construction and the Cholima movement started, the "anti-communist" offensive of the enemy and the attack of the anti-Party factionalists were smashed, the political and ideological unity of our people was further strengthened and our revolution advanced at a faster speed.

The leader scientifically analyzed the internal and external situation in which the war and aggressive machinations of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists were intensified and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were trying madly to create "two

Koreas" and start a new war and he put forward a revolutionary policy to mobilize all efforts for the grand socialist construction and organized and fully enlisted the high revolutionary zeal and spirits of our people eagerly desirous of the country's reunification in production and construction work. In this way, he brought about a great upsurge in socialist construction and are foiling the criminal new war machinations of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of our revolution.

It is another main feature of the leader's extraordinary revolutionary sweep to guide people to make uninterrupted innovations and continued advance and promote the revolution and construction steadily at a high rate.

The leader always plans the next task and makes preparations for its fulfilment, while directing people to carry out a task. And, as soon as the task in a stage is carried out, he leads people to fulfil the task in a new stage. In this way, he leads people to wage without interruption a new battle to hit a higher target of the revolution, getting them to keep up their high revolutionary spirits.

In full reflection of our people's age-old desire and aspiration to march ahead faster than others to get rid of lag behind others at an early date, he initiated the Chollima movement and made it a great revolutionary movement of the masses of the people to promote the socialist revolution and the building of socialism at an uncommonly fast speed. Then he deepened the Chollima movement to be the Chollima workteam movement, correctly reflecting the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the working people and the law-given requirement of the revolutionary development for higher speed after the establishment of the socialist system.

It is a main aspect of the leader's remarkable revolutionary sweep to dynamically

push forward the revolution and construction work by a finish-one-by-one method and at a lightning speed.

During the whole period of his revolutionary activities, the leader has advanced it as one of strategic and tactical principles to be maintained in all kinds of work—political work, economic affairs and military operations—to find the main link, concentrate efforts on it and finish given tasks one by one. And according to this principle, he has led the revolution and construction.

Especially, when the situation was difficult and complex and the revolutionary tasks posed were huge, he guided our people to carry through given tasks one by one as quick as lightning by concentrating efforts on the main link, and thus promoted the whole work always taking firmly initiative and carried the revolution to a steady upsurge and development.

The leadership art of the leader—the art of finding the main link and concentrating efforts on it and undoing the whole chains of the revolution and construction—is inseparably coupled with his seasoned leadership method of making one unit set an example, getting the whole country to follow it and promoting the revolution and construction as a whole.

In his leadership of the revolution and construction, the leader finds a point at one unit and gets it to set an example and brings about a revolutionary upsurge at one time throughout the country. He makes a spark of fire spread rapidly all over the country to be a prairie fire.

The leader's remarkable revolutionary sweep is an original and revolutionary leadership art fully embodying the demand of his Juche philosophy and Juche methodology which call for regarding people as the most valuable and powerful being in the world and attaching the greatest importance to them and settling everything by developing

(To be continued on page 40)

The Gate of the Historic House in Mangyongdae



Mangyongdae is the cradle of the revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, was born and spent his childhood and cultivated his lofty ambition of national restoration, receiving patriotic education from his parents. The historic house in Mangyongdae near and dear to the hearts of our people and the revolutionary people all over the world has a gate made of kaoliang stalks. It is an ordinary gate the kind of which was to be seen everywhere in our farm villages before the country's liberation.

The gate looks on green Mangyong-bong Hill and the Taedong-gang River skirting the Turu-som Island and is open wide, as if welcoming the visitors to the house. People are strongly inspired and struck with awe by the gate.

This ordinary gate of the leader's old home in Mangyongdae gives every visitor a great revolutionary spirit and arouses him to an eternal struggle. What is the reason?

Because it has immortal stories about Comrade Kim Il Sung who was born in a patriotic and revolutionary family and grew up to be the great leader of the people, and about the great family whose successive generations have led the masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle, the simple, industrious and popular family.

The gate is the vivid reminder of Kang Ban Sok, mother of the leader, who used to pass through the gate in the early morning to fetch water from the well, with a water jar on her head; of his grandfather entering the gate in the moonlight with a plough on a shoulder, leading a landlord's cow; and of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who used to receive revolutionaries and saw them

off at the gate at midnight when people were in sleep.

Born of the masses of the people, the leader's revolutionary family lived in the historic house in Mangyongdae, sharecropping from generation to generation. The family experienced the sufferings of the poor people and were subjected to all manner of exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists, the occupier of Korea, and the landlords hand in glove with them.

In those days, the reality of Korea was appalling.

The dark clouds weighed heavily on the country. The Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified their colonial rule over Korea.

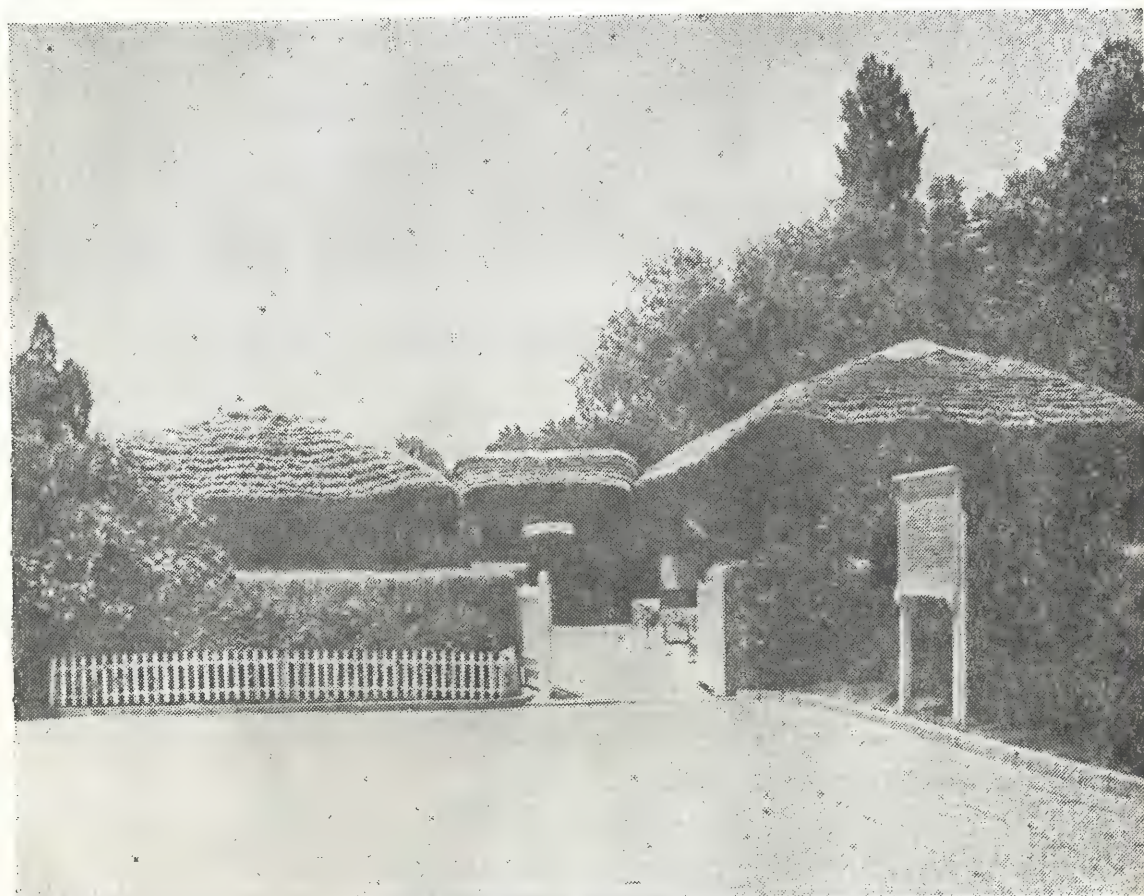
The cries of the diligent Korean people bemoaning the national ruin were carried by the violent stormy wind to the historic house in Mangyongdae over the gate.

Feeling the sorrow of the nation most deeply, the leader's revolutionary family stood in the van of the revolutionary struggle to restore the country.

How many ardent patriots and great revolutionaries left the historic house through the gate to save the country at stake!

Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always told his sons and grandsons that a man should devote himself to the struggle for the country and people and sent them out on the road of the revolution through the gate.

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an indomitable revolutionary fighter who dedicated his life to the struggle for national independence and the people's freedom and liberation, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist



The leader's historic old house in Mangyongdae

to the communist movement, left the gate with a firm determination to fight the enemy to the end, even if his flesh was torn to shreds or for generations, to restore the country without fail.

Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, who had left this very gate, became an ardent revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the Korean women movement who brought about the beginning of the communist women movement in our country and devoted her life to the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, Comrade Kim Il Sung's uncle, an ardent revolutionary fighter and a staunch Communist; Comrade Kim Chol Ju, Comrade Kim Il Sung's next younger brother, an indomitable revolu-

tionary fighter and a staunch Communist; Comrade Kim Won Ju, a cousin of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and a Communist—all started out on the road of revolution through this gate.

What great, proud, splendid, gripping, immortal stories the gate has!

After he left the historic house the leader went to Chunggang, Linchiang, Pataokou and other places with his father who conducted the revolutionary activities there.

He grew up in a tense revolutionary atmosphere. A mere boy of 11, he made the "thousand-ri journey for study" alone on foot to Mangyongdae according to the lofty will of his parents.

Back home, he studied hard, seeing with

his own eyes the tragic plight of his fatherland.

One day, word came that his father had been again arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and he left the gate in January 1925 and made the "thousand-ri journey for restoration."

When he crossed the biting wind-driving Amnok-gang River, his heart was filled with fierce hatred for the Japanese imperialists that deprived our people of their country and arrested his father and a firm determination to take revenge upon the enemy and restore the country at any cost.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recalled later:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

The leader's "thousand-ri journey for restoration" marked the beginning of our people's new history of victorious struggle. The great leader's assumption of the leadership of the Korean revolution gratified the desire of our nation eagerly looking for a great leader.

Since he started on the "thousand-ri journey for restoration" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung traversed a revolutionary road of thousands of ri to meet the need of the times and the desire of the people; it was a road of bloody struggle, a road of victory radiant with glory.

In this great historical course, the leader fathered the immortal Juche idea and established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people. He brought about national liberation, our people's burning desire, and built up on this land a strong socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, as we see today.

How many stories the revolutionary gate of his old home in Mangyongdae tells!

It is at the gate that his grandparents sent out their sons and grandsons on the road of revolution and long waited for them to come back home after carrying through the great cause of fatherland restoration.

After his triumphal return to the homeland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cleared up the road of revolution to be followed by the people in the complex situation after the liberation and founded the Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution. Only after he had completed such important and urgent revolutionary tasks and given his first public address to the Korean people who had so longed to see him, he paid a visit to his native place, Mangyongdae.

He had left his old home in Mangyongdae taking a solemn oath before the fatherland and the nation not to return until Korea became independent, and brought a new history to the country. When he entered the low gate of his old home in Mangyongdae after 20 years of absence, Mangyongdae and the whole of this land bubbled over with inexpressible joy and stirring excitement and rang with cheers.

His grey-haired grandfather ran out barefoot and clasped his grandson in his arms. His grandmother said through excess of joy:

"When I look at you, I feel my lifelong sorrows all melting away!... But... why have you come alone? Where have you left your father and mother?... They should have come with you!..."

A lump came into her throat before she finished.

Many people of the family had started out on the road of revolution through this gate but not returned alive! They all gave their lives for the revolution before seeing this happy day.

The leader brought about the fatherland restoration, for which they had longed so eagerly and fought, and came back home. This moved all people to tears.

That is why our people and the revolutionary people of the world who visit Mangyongdae are struck with awe and renew their resolve to be single-heartedly faithful to the revolution in front of the leader's old house and this gate that have such beautiful and moving stories.

This gate is a great revolutionary gate which teaches the world people how revolutionaries should live and fight and inspires them to an eternal struggle.

Kim Sun Ryong

What Should I Say of You!

Nar Bajra

*In the dark night
When the people losing themselves are seen,
Somebody here feels sorry.*

*Perhaps because of this
The cock raises his voice.*

*And as a response—
The sun rises in the east.*

*But...!
The sun on its part flows on before
Goes on giving light.*

*Irrespective of friends and foes,
It treats all alike.*

* * *

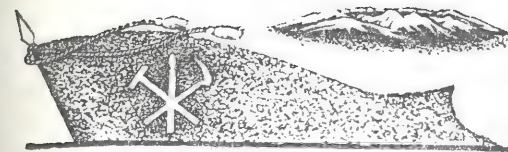
*I do not know why
O Kim Il Sung!
I would like to compare you with the sun!*

*You know
Among human beings
Who are proletariat,
Who are people,
Who are foes,
Who are friends.*

*That is why
You laid the foundation of socialism
In the heart of people.*

*Naturally, then
Before the eyes of the world—
Korea ran on
On the back of the winged horse.*

*What should I say
What should I say further
O Kim Il Sung!
I should say
Long live Kim Il Sung!*



The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (4)

Our Party's Struggle for Establishment of Juche in Revolution and Construction

The immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician and revolutionary genius, is the firm and invariable guiding idea for the Workers' Party of Korea and the absolutely correct guide to all our revolutionary struggles and the work of construction.

The essential requirement of the great Juche idea is to have the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction, in other words, firmly to establish Juche in revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To establish Juche means, in a word, to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 500.)

Establishment of Juche means adhering to the principle of solving all problems independently mainly by one's own efforts to suit the specific conditions of one's country with the attitude of a master towards revolution and construction.

The attitude of a master towards revolution and construction finds expression in independent and creative stands. The independent stand is the fundamental stand which a party and people, the master of revolution and

construction, should maintain in revolution and construction; the creative stand is the fundamental method that they, the master of nature and society, must apply in transforming nature and society.

Only when Juche is established firmly it is possible to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism together with the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions of one's own country and national peculiarities, and to reject dependence on others and solve all problems for oneself entirely on one's own responsibility in the spirit of self-reliance. In this way, each country can successfully carry out the revolutionary cause and the work of construction.

The great Juche idea is the most correct guiding idea which leads revolution and construction to victory by making the party and people of a country maintain the firm attitude of a master or the independent and creative stands; it is an immortal idea which came into being as a reflection of the essential requirement of the revolutionary development in our era when the masses of the people carve out their destinies independently and creatively as the master of the world.

The question of establishing Juche assumed

particular importance for us because of the peculiarities of the historical development of our country, of its geographical environments and conditions, and of the complex and arduous nature of our revolution.

Flunkeyism is a servile idea of doubting one's own strength and blindly worshipping and trailing behind others. It has a long history in our country.

Flunkeyism was born in the past when the country began to weaken under the corrupt feudal rule and it strikingly manifested itself at the end of the Li Dynasty, which led to national ruin. In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule flunkeyism was further fostered and did enormous harm to the national-liberation movement and the early communist movement in our country.

Even after liberation, flunkeyism was still a great obstacle to revolution and construction, to the consolidation and development of the Party. Coupled with dogmatism, it worked greater harm.

Eradicating flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing Juche was a vital question which would determine the outcome of our revolution and the destiny of our nation.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply studied the fundamental issues of the Korean and world revolutions and fathered the immortal Juche idea, laid down the Juche-based revolutionary lines, firmly established Juche in the Korean revolution and led our revolution from victory to victory.

2

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea has waged an untiring struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the firm establishment of Juche in the revolution and construction since liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From the beginning of its leadership of the revolution, our Party waged an untiring

struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the establishment of Juche, developing it more energetically as the revolution and construction progressed in depth and scope." (Ibid., p. 502.)

The Workers' Party of Korea always upheld firmly the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time maintained the creative stand of applying and developing it to suit the specific conditions of our country, opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism. It also always strove constantly to strengthen solidarity and co-operation with the international revolutionary forces and at the same time adhered to the independent stand of rejecting dependence upon others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and solving its problems for itself on its own responsibility.

In the first days of our Party's guidance of the revolution some cadres were low in their political and theoretical level and lacked in experiences of revolutionary struggle. So flunkeyism and dogmatism exerted a considerable influence within the Party. The Party gradually overcame flunkeyism and dogmatism through persistent education and ideological battle.

But, those who were infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism did not study our reality but sought to copy foreign things mechanically, continuing to doubt their own strength and looking to others. They finally fell into national nihilism that despises their own things and glorifies all foreign things. These tendencies were most strikingly manifested on the ideological front.

The harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was glaringly revealed during the war, and it became all the more intolerable as the socialist revolution and the building of socialism progressed rapidly after the war.

In 1955, therefore, our Party laid down a firm policy to establish Juche and went on to wage a resolute struggle to carry it through.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's highly important teaching "On Eliminating

Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work" and our Party's struggle to implement it brought about a radical change in getting rid of the evil ideological effects of flunkeyism and dogmatism which had been handed down historically in Korea, and establishing Juche in all spheres.

Our Party closely linked up the struggle to establish Juche against flunkeyism and dogmatism with the struggle to strengthen its unity and cohesion against factionalism and with the struggle to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism against all hues of opportunism.

The factionalists who appeared in our country, without exception, were flunkeyists, dogmatists and opportunists. On their flunkeyist and opportunist basis, they hindered our Party from executing its correct lines and policies.

The flunkeyists, factionalists and opportunists opposed our Party's independent and creative lines and policies—the basic line of postwar economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, the policy of socialist transformation on carrying out the reorganization of economic forms prior to technical reconstruction, the line of socialist industrialization, the line of building an independent national economy, etc.

Their attack on our Party became most pronounced in 1956-1957. At that time a handful of anti-Party factionalists and obstinate dogmatists lurking in the Party challenged it, teaming up with each other on an opportunist basis, with the backing of outside forces.

At this critical juncture our Party under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed its main effort to the socialist economic construction, while building up its ranks more firmly and uniting the entire people closely around the leader and thereby dealing a decisive counterblow to the offensive of the enemies both within and without.

The great leader visited factories and farm villages in different parts of the country, explained the difficult situation of the country and the Party's determination to workers and peasants, put forward the militant slogan: "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!" and roused them to wage a gigantic struggle to accelerate the building of socialism.

In the course of the whole-Party and all-people ideological-political struggle, a great upswing in socialist construction and the Chollima movement started, the offensive of the enemies within and without was crushed and the Party's lines and policies were executed with flying colors.

Later, when the imperialists' aggressive machinations were intensified and the revisionist ideological trend penetrated into our country from without, the revisionist and bourgeois elements lurking within the Party again raised their heads. They tried overtly and covertly to revive the reactionary bourgeois ideology and the feudal-Confucian ideology, opposing our Party's original lines and policies, including the line of simultaneously carrying out the building of the economy and defences and the policy of strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society, and importing revisionism.

Under the inspiring guidance of the leader our Party directed its organizations and its members to fully expose and smash the machinations and manoeuvres of the bourgeois and revisionist elements and wage a resolute struggle against all tendencies towards opposing its lines and policies and undermining its unity. While conducting an energetic ideological struggle to root up the evil ideological effects of flunkeyism and opportunism spread by them, our Party organized and mobilized the masses of the people to step up the Chollima onward movement in the building of the economy and defences. In this way, the counterrevolutionary manoeuvres of the bourgeois and revisionist elements were

thoroughly shattered and a fresh great revolutionary upsurge started on all fronts of socialist construction.

As mentioned above, our Party waged an extensive and profound struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for establishing Juche, linking it up closely with that against factionalism and opportunism.

While carrying on a vigorous politico-ideological struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and all shades of opportunism, our Party intensified the ideological education of its members and the people to establish Juche.

Our Party armed its members and the working people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and its lines and policies, its embodiment and with its brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the leader, so that they always think and act true to the leader's thought and strive devotedly to implement the Party's policies. Our Party also directed its members and the working people to know well our history and cultural traditions and our reality and solve all problems to suit the actual conditions of our country on the principle of self-reliance.

Our Party guided its members and the working people to clearly understand the reactionary nature and harmfulness of flunkeyism, dogmatism and opportunism of all hues and wage an energetic struggle to root out remnants of all old ideologies. In science, education, literature, arts and all other fields, our Party led them to put the main stress on things Korean, maintain national traditions, inherit and develop fine national heritages critically and introduce advanced foreign cultures not whole but digested as our own things.

Along with the establishment of Juche in the ideological and political fields, our Party constantly followed the principle of self-reliance and the line of building an independent national economy and thoroughly applied the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation. Juche in ideology, independence in

politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in guarding the nation are our Party's consistent position and line and an embodiment of the Juche idea in all fields.

* * *

Our Party's unrelenting struggle to establish Juche against flunkeyism and dogmatism brought about the all-round victory of the Juche idea in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The Party is full of the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, which is the Party's monolithic ideology, and the complete unity and cohesion of the Party ranks based on the ideological system of Juche has been attained. All the Party organizations and members think and act with a mind and a will on the basis of the leader's revolutionary idea and are united closely around the leader and the Party centre. The Workers' Party of Korea has become a most revolutionary and militant party capable of weathering through all storms and stresses.

The struggle to establish Juche has wrought a radical change in the ideological life and way of thinking of the Party members and the working people. Flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism have disappeared as ideological trends and the national pride and consciousness of the Party members and the people have increased and the revolutionary trait of relying on their own efforts has been thoroughly instilled in them.

Through the struggle to establish Juche great successes and leap forward have been attained in all areas of the revolution and construction. Under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, our country has turned into a powerful socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a solid independent national economy, strong self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture.

All this testifies to the indestructible vitality of the great Juche idea and is the brilliant fruit of our Party's consistent struggle to establish Juche in the revolution and construction.

Birth of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, lit the beacon fire of fatherland restoration to bring the dawn of liberation to the land of our fathers in the dark days of national suffering, when even the midday sun and the full moon had lost their lustre.

He made a scientific analysis of the reality of the fatherland under the heels of Japanese imperialism and the concrete situation of our country's national-liberation movement, set forth the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle and founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army at the time of creation), the genuine armed force of the people, at the early age of 20. We give below "Birth of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army" from "Kim Il Sung: Biography" recording the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.

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In NOVEMBER 1931, the Mingyuehku Meeting was convened with the participation of the General. The meeting lasted 10 days, during which the mobilization of the anti-Japanese forces and the formation of a guerrilla army was discussed as an important problem in relation to the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism.

After the meeting, leaving the task of leadership of the Communist Youth League in the hands of other comrades, the General visited his mother at Hsinglungtsun, Antu county. And early in 1932, after moving his family to Hsiao-shaho, he undertook energetic underground activities aimed at organizing armed forces.

On the one hand, he dispatched political workers to a number of underground organizations in Yenchi, Holung and Antu counties, and on the other, he himself took direct charge of underground activities at Hsiao-shaho, Tashaho, and Hsinglungtsun in Antu county, working day and night with indomit-

able energy, without sparing himself.

Under the General's guidance, the Communists built up the pivot of the guerrilla army with the workers, peasants and youths tested in the course of the Choosoo and Choonhwang Uprisings which hit the Chientao area.

The revolutionary masses had become painfully aware of the fact that they had to take up arms in the face of the cruel white terrorism of the enemy. Well aware of this, the General and his comrades conducted energetically the work of organizing the armed ranks among the masses.

The General concentrated his efforts on creating a popular foundation for the armed struggle, too.

While assuming leadership with regard to underground activities, the General at the same time carried on activities in the area most difficult to work in, setting a practical example. Above all, the underground activities of the General at a farming village, near



Puliuho, located between Tunhua county and Antu county, were most conspicuous.

The enemy's surveillance was so strict here and the espionage network was so well developed that any political workers were faced with immediate danger of arrest. But in spite of this it was a village where organizations had to be formed and revolutionized by any means, for many Koreans were living there. An organizer had already been sent to the village, but lacking experience, he had accomplished little.

When the organizer visited him, the General gave him a promise. **"...Start a rumour at the village that you are hiring a 'hand' because you cannot handle domestic affairs by yourself. Then, I will come and live with you as a 'hired hand' for about a month and a half and form an organization...."** Several days later, wearing his hair long on purpose and in borrowed ragged clothes, the General came to the village with the organizer on a horse-drawn sleigh. As far as appearances were concerned, he was like any other miserable hired hand. But danger was near. Towards sundown the General and his friend, sitting in a room together, heard the distant beat of hoofs. Children cried out that the cavalry were coming. Undoubtedly, the enemy had got wind of the General's presence in the village and rushed there in pursuit of him. There was nothing he could do. Hurriedly, the General went out into the garden and began chopping firewood. Soon the cavalry appeared and were about to question the General chopping firewood in a worn-out traditional Korean coat. But just then the organizer interrupted, "He's only my hired hand."

Apparently the enemy thought that the man they were looking for would at least be wearing Western clothes, for after taking a look at the General, they left grumbling a-

mong themselves.

From the next day, going out as though for firewood, they went to the mountains every dawn, pulling their sledge. Once in the mountains, the General studied documents, asked him about the concrete situation at the village, gave the organizer detailed tasks, and helped him carry them out.

Having no inside information, the villagers thought the General but a good-natured hired hand—nothing more, nothing less. At times the women of the village asked him to break the ice over their wells and each time he quietly obliged. Many funny experiences resulted. One day a neighbour was having a celebration, and the young men who had gathered repeatedly asked him to do some chores. He could not help doing as asked. Eventually, they told him to make rice-cakes, but he was sorely puzzled. Aware of the problem, the organizer offered to do it for him, explaining that his hired hand could not use the wooden pestle because he had had his arm hurt the day before gathering firewood in the mountains.

The women of the village treated him just as a hired hand, and while they served rice-cakes on plates to all the others, they simply passed them by hand to the General. Laughing up his sleeve, the General realized that this preposterous and unusual treatment was all the better in conducting underground activities.

After guiding the organizer with energy for a month and a half, the General built a reliable revolutionary organization at the village, and then left there.

He went back once again to his revolutionary comrades.

On hearing the General relate his experiences they burst into laughter. Looking back on his experience in the village, the General said to his comrades:

"...There is no place where a revolutionary cannot settle down, wherever he may go. If some of you have not been able to do this yet, you must have tackled the revolution in an easygoing way...."

His comrades were deeply moved by the strong fighting spirit of the General, who devoted himself completely to the revolution in defiance of all difficulties, and pledged to follow in his steps.

This episode had a sequel. Later, as Supreme Commander of the Guerrillas, the General visited the village near Puliuho on horseback and addressed the villagers. The women looked at him in amazement and said:

"Incredible! He was a hired hand here before. How on earth could he become Supreme Commander of the Guerrillas?"

It was not an unnatural surprise, as they had no way of knowing the truth.

In this way, himself always setting a practical example, the General rallied the masses around revolutionary mass organizations such as communist organizations, the Anti-imperialist League, the Peasants' Association and the Revolutionary Association for Mutual Relief, covering a wide area, and prepared them ideologically to rise in the decisive struggle. At the same time, the General further expanded semi-military organizations—the Red Guards and the Juvenile Vanguards and trained them to protect the revolutionary organizations and the masses from encroachments by the enemy.

Because of the General's energetic struggle, the revolutionary forces grew rapidly day by day, and formed a reliable pivot to found a guerrilla army.

Even while dedicating body and soul to the cause of revolution he found time to visit his mother from time to time, concerned about her declining health. Practically bedridden though she was, she was determined to help

her eldest son in his revolutionary work, so the General's mother moved with her younger sons, who were still children, from Hsinglungtsun to Togijum village in Mouchutun, a new place to her.

Though suffering from serious illness, Kang Ban Sok was at great pains to keep her illness secret from the General whenever she saw her eldest son, for fear that she would interfere with his activities for the restoration of the country.

Busy with his revolutionary work, the General visited his mother whenever he could, with medicine. And each time, his mother would let her son sit beside her and say to him in stern tones, "Once a man has made up his mind to regain his fatherland, he should not trouble himself about such trifles."

Encouraged by these words, the General launched into the full-scale struggle to acquire arms.

Men and arms are two major factors of armed forces, so the acquisition of arms was a very important, primary task. But it was no easy matter to prepare arms in the first place; there were no munition plants, no funds to purchase weapons, and no one to give arms. Accordingly it became a truly formidable task. But the General was no man to be discouraged by difficulties. **"To strengthen arms,"** the General said, **"we must more fiercely attack the enemy by surprise and take weapons from them.... We must consider this the primary method for acquiring arms. Japanese imperialism will function as the 'munition manufacturer' for the guerrilla army, and its aggressive troops and police 'transport the arms.' So there is no worry about the possibility of our sources of drying up.... We must not only take arms from enemy; we must also make weapons for ourselves.... Under difficult circumstances where there is nothing, if the revolution demands, Com-**



munists are expected to produce whatever is necessary."

Following the General's policy, the Communists carried on the struggle in many places to get arms.

The General himself already possessed two pistols which had been his father's.

Over a number of years, Kang Ban Sok had kept the pistols buried in her husband's grave, and as soon as the time came for the General to form a guerrilla army, she dug them out and passed them on to him. With these two pistols, the symbols of patriotism, the General stood in the forefront of the struggle to acquire arms. He also dug up rifles and pistols buried in Antu.

The Communists waged the struggle to get arms as the struggle of the entire people. Responding to the call of the Communists "Arms are our life and soul. Unite! Prepare! Come all out to the line!" the revolutionary masses rose as one in the struggle to get arms.

Together with the Communists, members of the Communist Youth League, the Red Guards, the Juvenile Vanguard and the Women's Association and even old people and children threw themselves into this struggle, regardless of age and sex. No one feared death. They were firm with determination to put their head right into the lion's mouth to gain arms to win back their fatherland, to revenge themselves on the enemy for the sufferings of a homeless people wandering in an alien land.

This burning patriotism gave birth to startling wisdom and courage, and daring struggles were waged everywhere. Communists, members of the Communist Youth League and the Red Guards boldly attacked the enemy and seized arms. Empty-handed or armed with imitation wooden rifles, they stormed public security bureaus, customs houses,

landlords' houses and military trucks, to get weapons. If ordered by a policeman or landlord to carry them on their backs across a river, when they were found plucking up weeds by the riverside, they would dump the unwary victims into the river, and take their rifles. Even old people and women and children plunged into the struggle for arms. Some old men attacked the police with imitation pistols fashioned from the legs of small tables and seized their guns, and children at times showed great ingenuity.

In the mountains, spears and swords were sharpened with fierce determination, and later, such unique explosives as the red-pepper bomb, the sound bomb and the "Yungil bomb", a kind of powerful hand grenade whose sound alone struck fear into the hearts of the Japanese army and police, were produced. Fighters used these bombs in surprise attacks on the enemy and acquired weapons.

So, the General quickly acquired arms, and put youth selected from the revolutionary organizations through military training.

Basic preparations completed, the General brought together revolutionary workers and peasants and patriotic youth of Antu, Yenching and Holung, with 18 hand-picked young fighters, including Cha Kwang Soo who had been brought up and trained since the days of his activities in the Communist Youth League, forming the core, and proclaimed the formation of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army in Antu. It was April 25, 1932.

Further guerrilla units were organized at Wangching, Hunchun, Yenching and Holung in East Manchuria by comrades sent by the General, and about the same time, in North and South Manchuria by Korean Communists.

This Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army organized by General Kim Il Sung was indeed the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army

(Continued on page 52)

Every Tree in This Green Land Carries His Love

OUR heavily wooded mountains and hills and valleys produce an immense wealth.

Cities and towns and villages bear a close resemblance to parks. The country roads are lined with green trees and long, long windbreaks run along the east and west shores.

Every spring, our people significantly recall the historic day—April 6, 1947, looking at the greening mountains and hills.

That day, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attended the Pyongyang tree-planting day ceremony arranged by himself and climbed up Munsu-bong Hill together with all the participants in it.

With his far-reaching plan to thicken wood our liberated country, the fatherly leader personally took part in planting trees.

He planted trees, helping people to plant trees in a straight line.

After planting himself a line of trees, he expressed his great pleasure and said to people that the whole country would be green if we planted trees this way for ten years.

In the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, when he personally led his men into the homeland, he felt more painful than anyone else at the mountains denuded by the Japanese imperialists-colonialists.

He linked up every tree in the homeland with the prosperity of the country and the happy life of the people and told the guerrillas about the bright future of the country which would yield a rich abundance of fruits and cereals.

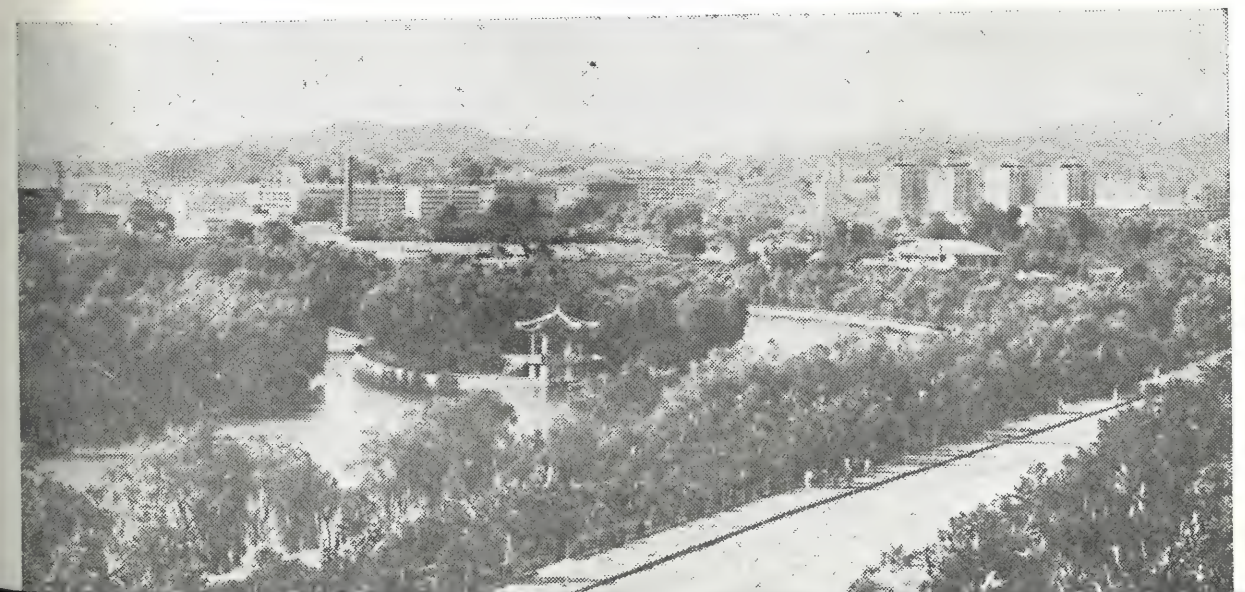
Between hot battles, he sowed tree seeds in naked mountains and hills.

The great leader defeated Japanese imperialism and returned home in triumph. After his home-coming he was very busy founding the Party, establishing the people's power and carrying out the democratic reforms. But he devoted a deep concern to the development of forestry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Forestry provides the national economy

A part of Pyongyang, the capital city, in park



with an important resource. It not only offers valuable raw and other materials to industry and agriculture, but also is essential to changing climate, improving the soil and beautifying the country."

Everywhere he went the leader earnestly told people to plant trees in the bare mountains recklessly and secretly deforested by the Japanese imperialists at an early date and guided them to wage a proud struggle to plant plenty of trees in mountains and grow them well to create rich forest resources and make our country picturesque and good to live in.

In order to translate into reality the great leader's far-reaching plan, the entire people, true to his teaching, planted and raised trees with good care for the future of the fatherland and the welfare of the generations to come.

Thus, a new history for creating forests of economic value started in our country.

After calling upon the whole nation to plant trees the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a well-regulated system for afforestation and forest conservancy throughout the country—the centre, provinces, cities and counties. He included the afforestation work in the national economic plan and took measures to enlarge the afforested area every year.

To carry out the afforestation work in a big way, he looked that priority was given to nursing saplings and the central forestry experiment station and local sub-stations were set up.

Under the leader's constant guidance and deep care, our forestry made a signal progress and laid its firm foundation in a few years after liberation.

It was one day when the Fatherland Liberation War was raging. The US imperialist air pirates dropped time bombs on a village

near the Supreme Headquarters. For the people of the village, soldiers of the People's Army carried them to a valley and exploded them there at the risk of their lives. As a result, a few trees there were injured.

Informed of this, the leader called his aide. His face clouded and he was lost in deep thought.

After a while he said that his heart bled at our land burned by the US imperialist aggressors and emphasized that every tree and every blade of grass in our country must be valued and time bombs should not be exploded where there were many trees. Then he kindly told about how to love and protect trees and grasses.

Afflicted painfully at trees and grasses in our land burned by the war fire, the leader planted trees himself on the hills around the Supreme Headquarters.

In the busy war days when he carried on his shoulders the heavy responsibilities for war victory, he elaborated the plan to build up magnificent and beautiful cities and villages and modern factories after the victorious war for the future of the fatherland.

One day in April 1952, when the war was at its height, the leader visited Paeksong-ri, Sunchon county, which was the seat of the Kim Il Sung University at the time. He said that if we were to become the master of the country, we should know what natural resources our country had and how much. He personally organized the survey of the tidelands on the west coast and the forestry on the northern plateaus with students and scientists called back from the front.

With a view to meeting the big demands of the postwar rehabilitation and construction for timber, he set up the Forestry Bureau under the Cabinet and forestry stations in cities and counties even in the difficult condi-

tions of the war and recalled young people from the front to appoint them as village foresters.

He established nurseries in different parts of the country for growing saplings in a big way, and he mobilized workers, peasants, students and even People's Army soldiers in the rear to plant trees in an all-people movement by the order of the Military Committee.

At the time, because the war decisive of the fate of the fatherland and the people was in a full fury and the US imperialist air pirates quite often flew over and hailed bombs on towns and villages, mountains and plains indiscriminately, people did not even think of planting trees.

Feeling once again the sense of pride in having such a great leader, all our people, sure of victory, turned out in the tree-planting movement.

Burning with a thought of inflicting a thousand and one times stronger revenge upon the enemy, they planted ten trees when the beastly US imperialists burned one tree and a hundred or a thousand trees when ten trees and raised them with utmost care.

In this way the forested area increased every year even during the war.

One day in July, 1954, when the postwar rehabilitation and construction were in full swing, the leader, who had taken measures to build better and more houses for the people and better clothe and feed them, visited the Kyongsong Nursery in the northern region of the country.

Praising the workers there for their successes and encouraging them, the fatherly leader said that communist construction would need much lumber and stressed that to meet that need we who had defeated the US imperialists should plant more trees.

The leader added that we must plant not

slow-growing trees of small national economic value but the fast-growing trees such as larch tree and forest mountains with trees of great use offering good-quality lumber like pine-nut tree.

He personally planted walnut trees in the garden of his own house and in Changsong in the northern section to see for years how they grow in different climatic and soil conditions. And he reached a conclusion that walnut trees could be planted extensively in our country, too. He himself grafted the scions of pine-nut trees on those of pine trees and grew them. This inspired the workers of the forestry research institute with confidence in their work.

In December 1959, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee and set forth a highly important task of creating forests of economic value in mountains and hills of the country.

As a result of this measure, forests of economic value were formed in the vast areas of the country in more than ten years.

Thanks to the successful implementation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan, our country has been converted into an orchard yielding a great abundance of fruits and into a forest producing raw materials for fibre, paper and oils and timber.

Every tree or every blade of grass in this beautiful land carries warm love of the leader who devotes himself to the future of the country and welfare of the people.

Ever green will be our beautiful forests created according to the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and carrying his tender love for the people.

Kwon O Hyong

Militant Banner Which Gives Powerful Impetus to National Reunification, Socialist Revolution and Construction

Twenty years have passed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published his theses on the character and tasks of our revolution entitled "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic" at the April Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1955.

The leader's work is a programme-guide of great significance in the development of our Party and revolution as a document which gave bright prospects in our people's struggle for the country's reunification and independence and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

In those days the full-scale postwar rehabilitation of the national economy was going ahead in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in spite of untold difficulties and manifold obstacles and the all-round socialist reorganization of production relations was also under way. The whole country was in a labour upsurge and the entire people were bringing about great changes in all fields, rallied closely as one around the leader.

But, even after the armistice, the US imperialists, who occupied south Korea, were carrying out aggressive manoeuvres more openly against the north and preparing a new aggressive war. Because of this, the Korean revolution was still protracted, arduous and complex.

The revolutionary situation obtaining in our country urgently required giving the entire people a clear understanding of the nature, tasks and prospects of our revolution and arousing them to a vigorous struggle for the incessant promotion of the revolution in the northern half and to a resolute struggle to put an end to the occupation of south Korea

by US imperialism and achieve national reunification.

It was just at that time that the leader made public the April theses to illuminate the way of our revolution.

In the theses, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound and scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation and socio-economic relations of our country and clarified the character and tasks of our revolution and our Party's strategy and tactics therefrom.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The basic tasks of our revolution at the present stage are to overthrow the aggressive forces of US imperialism and their ushers and allies—the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese and pro-American elements and traitors to the nation in the southern half—and to free the people there from imperialist and feudal oppression and exploitation, thereby achieving the country's reunification along democratic lines and attaining complete national independence." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 504.)

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was carried to success in the northern half of the Republic in a short time after liberation and following the war the rehabilitation and development of the national economy was going ahead there on a full scale.

South Korea, however, had taken the road contrary to the northern half of the Republic on account of the US imperialists' occupation and their colonial enslavement policy and it had been reduced to their complete colony and military base.

Therefore, the Korean people had to overthrow US imperialism and its stooges and carry out an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democra-

tic revolution on a nationwide scale.

Our revolution called for a nationwide struggle of an arduous and protracted nature, because the southern half had been turned into a colony of US imperialism.

The leader said that in order to successfully fulfil the tasks of our revolution, arduous and protracted, it was necessary to further strengthen our Party, people's power and social bodies, unite closely all the patriotic democratic forces in the southern half around our Party and to further consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half politically, economically and militarily.

In those days, the energetic promotion of the building of the foundations of socialism was essential, above all, to the strengthening of the revolutionary base of the northern half.

In the theses, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth an original policy for building the foundations of socialism and clearly formulated our Party's tasks for its implementation. The policy was based on his scientific analysis of the economic sectors and class relations in the northern half of the Republic, principal features of its economic structure of a transitional nature and objective laws of its socio-economic development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic task of our Party at the present stage of the period of transition to socialism is to lay the foundations of socialism on the basis of the achievements gained in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance." (Ibid., p. 509.)

Building the foundations of socialism was an inevitable requirement of socio-economic development in the northern half.

The successful building of the foundations of socialism in the northern half was needed to establish an undivided sway of socialist production relations in town and country, develop rapidly the productive forces and ensure the firm unity and cohesion of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and thus carry out the tasks of the transition period successfully.

The successful socialist construction in the northern half was required not only to greatly encourage and promote the struggle of the people in the southern half against the US imperialists and their stooges and prepare a decisive guarantee for the country's reunification, but also to provide a firm material guarantee for the rapid rehabilitation and develop-

ment of the south Korean economy and for the socialist construction on a nationwide scale after the country's reunification.

In the theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and criticized sharply the reactionary allegations of the anti-Party factionalists and dogmatists that the revolution in the northern half should not be advanced further until the country was reunified and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution completed on a nationwide scale, and clearly pointed out the task of laying the foundations of socialism in the northern half and its contents and ways.

The task of constructing the foundations of socialism, as advanced by the leader, involved transforming the small commodity and capitalist sectors along socialist lines so as to make the socialist sector predominant, laying the basis of socialist industrialization and the firm foundations of an independent national economy and rapidly improving the people's livelihood.

In our country, the cooperativization of agriculture was the most urgent requirement in the postwar period. Because of the war, agriculture was severely devastated and there was a great shortage of manpower and draught animals. If, under such conditions, individual peasant farming had been left alone, it would have been impossible to restore the agricultural productive forces quickly, to improve the peasants' standard of living, particularly, to solve the problem of the poor peasants whose number had increased during the war.

Moreover, without developing agriculture along the line of socialist collectivization it would have been impossible to ensure the proportionate development of industry and agriculture and consolidate the rural position of our Party.

Meanwhile, the fast-growing socialist state economy was exerting a strong influence on individual peasant farming, and was in a position to give powerful material assistance to the peasants in their cooperative movement. As for the balance of class forces in the rural areas, the rich farmers' economic foundation and influence were very weak, and the labouring peasants were highly awakened politically and rallied ever more firmly around the leader.

The socialist transformation of private trade and industry along with the cooperativization of agriculture was an urgent requirement in the postwar period.

The leader set agricultural cooperativization as an immediate task right after the armistice



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung calls on spinners and looks after their life with fatherly affection

and actively pushed forward the cooperative movement. In his theses, he put forth the historic task of completing the socialist transformation of the relations of production during the Five-Year Plan.

In the theses, the leader set the laying of the basis of socialist industrialization as another important task for building the foundations of socialism.

As the leader points out, the central task for the socialist industrialization is to give priority to the development of heavy industry. Only by building a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, is it possible to lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism, win the victory of the socialist system and attain economic independence and the independent development of the country.

In the theses, the leader clearly pointed out concrete orientation and tasks to lay the basis of socialist industrialization according to our Party's basic line for economic construction—giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture.

The general policy of building the foundations of socialism, as set forth by the leader, was an original one which creatively applied the general law of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism to the reality of our country; it was a policy that was based on a scientific analysis of the historical conditions of our socio-economic development and national peculiarities and envisaged a very high rate in socialist revolution and socialist construction; it was a strategic policy designed to dynamically accelerate the complete victory of socialism by closely combining the socialist transformation of relations of production with the task of building the foundations of socialist industrialization and by reorganizing the economic forms prior to technical reconstruction and carrying out the all-round technical re-

(Continued from page 22)

and depending on their ideological consciousness and by employing the fighting and revolutionary methods.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung possessed of outstanding ideology and remarkable leadership art leads the revolution, our ordinary, simple people could become a great people who have a revolutionary potential that enables them to demolish the moun-

construction in reliance on the triumphant socialist system.

In the last part of the theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to accelerate the reunification and independence of the country and the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in the northern half, the Party, the general staff of the revolution, first of all, should be further consolidated organizationally and ideologically and the people's government and the revolutionary armed forces be strengthened. And he put forward the concrete tasks to do all this.

After the publication of the theses at the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in April, 1955, great successes were made in our socialist revolution and building of socialism through an all-Party and all-people struggle to carry it into practice.

Through a struggle for implementing the leader's original policies for socialist transformation and socialist industrialization, the theses' historical task of completely building the foundations of socialism in the northern half of our country was already successfully fulfilled, and our country turned into a socialist industrial state with the firm foundations of an independent national economy.

The theses served as a programme-guide in the struggle of our Party and people for the independent reunification of the country and for the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to equip all the Party members and the masses of the people with the Juche idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also greatly encouraged the south Korean people in their anti-US and national-salvation struggle and gave a telling blow to the US imperialists and their lackeys and made a great contribution to developing the world revolution and enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

tains and fill up the sea, a revolutionary people who keep up only advance and fight, never stagnating or standing still, a brave and resourceful people who work miracles and innovations one after another.

Our people will attain the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution by vigorously advancing along the road pointed out by the great leader under his wise guidance.

April 13 Iron Works—a Metallurgical Giant in the Western Region

The April 13 Iron Works is one of our metallurgical giants, which stands on the Taedong-gang River. Leaving for it, my mind was already with it and my steps were as light as a feather, because I was excited with a joy of seeing the steelmakers there who are bringing about a great upsurge in the production of crude steel in high spirits, under the militant slogan put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year—"Let's greet the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high political zeal and brilliant labour feats!"

A granulated iron furnace soaring above the mist hanging over the mid-slope of a hill in the distance looked just like a giant which had come out of the earth. As I went near, I could see clearly the slowly-revolving large rotary furnaces.

When I got to the works, I learned that the molten charge was being tapped out, so I went straight to the melting ground.

Seen there were the slogan of loyalty "Let's thoroughly implement the on-the-spot teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the streamers bearing inscription "speed campaign", "blitz" and "finish-one-by-one operation" calling the smelters to a powerful struggle.

When I went to the crude steel furnace the smelters were tapping out the last molten charge of the shift.

I asked the strongly-built chief furnaceman how much they increased the daily output of crude steel as against last year. He took

off his goggles and boastfully said that they were turning out more than 200 tons of crude steel over last year on a daily average.

"Look! This is the molten steel of Juche. The leader personally guided us to make it. The smelters of the Kangson Steel Complex demand it in greater quantities, calling it good feed of the electric furnace."

From the bronze faces of the hero-smelters, I saw their firm resolve to attain the steel production goal of the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time with intense loyalty to the fatherly leader, true to his on-the-spot teaching on increasing crude steel.

The smelters of crude steel furnace No. 2, who had the great honour of tapping out the first molten charge in the presence of the leader boldly introduced a hot repair method and lengthened the service life of the furnace three times. They also applied new methods such as control of dust coal and the removal of slag by compressed air, sharply boosting production.

I looked round the fully-automated granulated iron furnaces and the casting house where pig iron is made of molten charge and carried by cars and the sieving ground where slag and granulated iron are classified.

All production units were bubbling over with youthful vigor, ardor and zeal and no traces of stagnation and standstill were to be found.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"While intensifying the struggle to increase pig-iron output with the least possi-

ble expense of coke, we must actively develop the iron industry by using home-produced fuel."

The great leader scientifically foresaw the distant future of the country. And, in order to further strengthen our independent national economy, he advanced the policy of producing by ourselves crude steel from anthracite and iron ore abundant in our country, which no one else had ever undertaken, and wisely led the struggle for its implementation with an indomitable will.

On April 13, 1968, seven years ago, in order to select a site for this iron works, the fatherly leader went from valley to valley and climbed up and down numerous ridges along the Taedong-gang River by rugged paths and walked through the marshes in spite of his fatigue.

Taking into full calculation the possibilities for expanding the works, the method of securing industrial water, transport of raw materials and fuel and all other conditions for the development of the works, the leader selected himself the site for the works there.

That day the fatherly leader left there when dusk fell on the Taedong-gang River. From there he went straight to the Kangson Steel Complex and had a long discussion about the construction of the works and returned to Pyongyang late at night.

Since he selected the site for the works, the fatherly leader has showed constant concern and deep solicitude for the works, attaching great importance to it for increasing the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

The chief engineer of the works who was guiding the production at a workshop in his work dress proudly told me about the path of victory and glory traversed by this works under the warm care of the leader. Then, pointing to the residential quarters at the foot of a hill, he related a story to be told from generation to generation by the smelters there.

In late May, 1968, the leader came to the works again whose construction was in full swing. Looking at the works which began to rise for a long while, he asked where the wind blew to.

A suite of his said that the wind blew in the direction of Kiyang and Kangson. Pointing to the foot of a hill which was seen from the pier, the leader said that the houses should be built at a place at the foot of the hill on the Taedong-gang River which is not exposed to the wind and is sunny and picturesque.

The leader looks after every aspect of the smelters' life: everything in the residential quarters is associated with his warm care—multistoreyed apartment houses, schools, hospital, overnight rest home, cultural and welfare service facilities at the beautiful place and buses for the smelters.

The steelmakers of the works strove to carry into practice the far-reaching plan of the great leader and repay his great favours and began to produce crude steel in six months after the start of the project and made a report of loyalty to the leader.

Since then the smelters of the works, one of our Juche industry bases, have brought about innovations in production, setting higher goals in succession.

Talking about the bright prospect of the works, the manager of the works proudly said that the works' capacities will increase four times in one to two years, and he guided me to the construction site where the foundation project for new granulated iron furnaces and rotary furnaces was in full swing.

Firmly believing that the steel production target of the Six-Year Plan will be hit far ahead of schedule by the intense loyalty of the steelmakers there who regard it as their greatest honour to translate into reality the plan of the leader, I headed for the expansion project site.

Kwon O Sik



"For the New Generation"

The Korean feature film "For the New Generation" is about the ardent communist love of a girl political worker for children whose parents were killed by the US imperialist aggressors in the enemy-held area. Through such love, the film shows that the great love of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung reaches each of the new generation in the country, the successor to the revolution, and how they grow up to be the real continuers of the revolution and join our revolutionary ranks under his tender care.

The film begins with the scene of Jin Sok, a political commissar of a Korean People's Army brigade, on a visit to a girl coastal battery. Examining Party membership applications, he chances upon a familiar name Kim Se Ok, which brings back his memories of an unforgettable, moving event which happened in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Coming back from her revolutionary mission behind the enemy line, a girl political worker Myong Suk (heroine) sees a baby Se Ok and four children whose parents were killed by the US imperialist aggressors. With a single

mind to get them all under the warm care of the leader at any cost, Myong Suk starts out, taking them with her.

She meets with scouts Jin Sok and Song Do of the Korean People's Army sent on a reconnaissance mission be-

Myong Suk and her party encounter with the enemy and make up their mind to rescue Se Ok and other children even at the cost of their lives





Holding in her arms Se Ok who is restored to health under the care of people, Myong Suk sheds tears of joy and emotion

hind the enemy line, who help her.

They go several hundred ri taking the little ones in the enemy-held area, crossing steep mountains and cliffs. So they are beset with many dangers and difficulties.

Children have blisters on the soles of their feet, so that they hardly go eight kms. a day. Little Se Ok falls ill.

For foot-aching children scout Jin Sok captures an enemy truck and offers to go along the highway by the truck, pretending to be the "enemy."

Myong Suk opposes his of-

fer, criticizing it as an adventure.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

It is just because we are Communists that we value and love children.

But, we do so not merely because we are men who value and love children.

We value and love them because our fighting goal is to make them live well in a blessed society free of exploitation and oppression in future and because they have to shoulder the bright

future of the Korean revolution.

Possessed of the lofty communist moral qualities of the leader who highly values and loves the new generation, heir to the revolution, Myong Suk does not run a risk for the children.

She thinks that as they saw with their own eyes the enemy who killed their parents and are successors to our revolution, the children, though little, must have a strong will to follow the leader. And she inspires boundless respect for the great leader in them and instills in them a strong spirit to bravely negotiate steep mountains and cliffs. She tells them about Mangyongdae where the leader was born and spent his childhood and Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

They continue march.

On the march they encounter with a large number of enemy troops. Scout Song Do dies a hero's death, lurking away the enemy.

They brave death. Separated from them in the embarrassing situation, Jin Sok carries Se Ok in his arms and leaves her in the care of a dependable old man.

Myong Suk meets Jin Sok again and earnestly says to him: "Se Ok must be placed under the leader's care as

early as possible. I worry about her future in this ruthless society."

Jin Sok is deeply moved and leaves to take back Se Ok.

What made Myong Suk warmly love the new generation and have a high sense of revolutionary obligation and a high sense of responsibility?

Myong Suk's father was a man of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fell in a battle against the Japanese



Feeling deeply grateful to the fatherly leader for his love, Myong Suk and children cross the bridge first, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" at the top of their voice

Myong Suk visiting Se Ok, now a chief gunner of a coastal battery, meets Jin Sok who was a scout during the war and is now political commissar of a People's Army brigade



imperialist aggressors. Myong Suk grew up, learning to her heart's content, under the warm care of the leader. In the course, she was equipped with the leader's great Juche idea that man is the most valuable and powerful of all in the world and decides everything. She had the lofty communist moral qualities and high sense of revolutionary obligation of the leader who boundlessly values and loves the new generation, the continuers of the revolution.

Last scenes of the film tell a moving story about the fatherly leader's warm love for the new generation in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Myong Suk and her party meet Jin Sok who takes back Se Ok after an arduous march. They, helped by the People's Army and the people's guerillas, cross the front and reach the bank of a river.

On the river bank there massed soldiers, tanks and trucks bound for the front that are going to cross the bridge over the river.

There appears a horse-drawn cart carrying children from the opposite side of the river.

Informed of Myong Suk and her party's arrival, a KPA commander tells that the fatherly leader saw to it that a historic decision was adopted on bringing up the war orphans under the Party care better than those children who have their parents and even instructed to take good care of the children whom Myong Suk would take through the enemy-held area.

Officers and soldiers of all arms make way for the cart carrying the children. Crossing the bridge, children are greatly excited over the joy of being placed in the bosom of the leader and deeply moved by his great love to tears. They sing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" dear to their hearts at the top of their voice.

All army men join the children in singing the song of great victory, the song of gratitude, the song of loyalty, warmly welcoming them.

Jin Sok's recollection comes to an end here. The US imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the puppet clique, tried to kill even all our children. But Se Ok and four other children grow up to be fine revolutionaries, national cadres, under the care of the fatherly leader.

Se Ok becomes a chief gunner of a coastal battery and joins the Workers' Party of Korea.

Jin Sok tells Se Ok that the fatherly leader visited the brigade and saw Party membership applications to find that Se Ok was recorded as an orphan in the papers and

he said Se Ok was not an orphan and her mother was the Workers' Party of Korea and her father was himself.

Getting her Party membership card, Se Ok is choked with tears, calling "father," looking up at the portrait of the leader who has brought her up under his tender care and given her valuable political life.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is father of all orphans and all our new generation.

That is why our children call the great leader their "father". They are growing up most happily in the world under his great warm care.

The film "For the New Generation" greatly contributes to educating our new generation and the working people to strive for the historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the leader's revolutionary idea and for brilliant success in grand socialist construction, having the high honour and pride of having Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader.

Song Se Jin



New Modern Settlement in Ryongrim

New modern dwelling houses mushroom in our socialist countryside resembling towns every day under the brilliant rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Modern dwellings for another 600-odd households went up in the Guards Laureate Ryongrim Coop Farm in Mundok county under the great concern of the fatherly leader.

Ryongrim-ri people reaped the best-ever harvest last year and had a fairly good income distribution. Now they moved to a new ideal communist community. So their happiness and joy have no bounds.

The fatherly leader provided our peasants with the happiest life in the world and looked that modern dwellings were built for the Ryongrim people at state expense.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By more vigorously pushing forward the construction of modern farm houses at state expense, we will alter the face of the countryside completely in the next few years."

In November 1973, the leader visited Ryongrim-ri in Mundok county and said that the Ryongrim-ri people had done farming well and that an ideal communist community

Happy families move into new modern multi-storeyed dwellings



must be built for them.

Furthermore, at the beginning of last year, he came to this farm again and pointed out the housing site. Later he saw again the sand table for the community.

The fatherly leader pointed to the number of floors of new school buildings and the height of dwellings and earnestly said that service water must be made available for women farmers at any time.

True to the leader's lofty will, the builders of the ideal communist community waged a vigorous "speed campaign" for the Ryongrim people to enjoy his great favour at an early date and constructed a modern rural community in a little over eight months.

In spite of heavy pressure of state affairs, the leader visited there again last October to see the new dwellings and was greatly pleased with them.

The new modern houses in Ryongrim are two-storeyed ones for two, three or four households and three-storeyed ones for four or six households. They have central heating.

Ryongrim-ri has educational, cultural and welfare facilities such as a primary school, a senior middle school, kindergartens and nurseries, a store, a hospital and a barber's.

The village resembles a modern town and is very graceful.

The houses are good to live in. They are

provided with bathtubs for hot and cold bath, water and drain pipes and flush toilets.

Refrigerators and electric rice-cooking pots can be used in kitchens.

The new houses are furnished with wardrobes, desks and cupboards and other things and kitchen utensils.

In the pre-liberation days, the peasants lived in cottages where they could not stretch themselves. Their earnest desire was to live a happy life in their own comfortable houses. Their desire has come true today under the great concern of the leader.

The fatherly leader had ushered in a new era of agricultural industrialization and modernization in our country and brought the joy of bumper crop to our peasants. This solicitude and favour is so great that they can in no way return it.

Now he saw that dwellings as modern as urban apartment houses were built. It is natural, therefore, that the peasants of the village should be moved by his great love to tears.

The Ryongrim people are now moving ahead vigorously along the path pointed out by the leader in order to repay the boundlessly great favour of the leader with their loyalty to the leader and the Party centre.

Cho Am

TRAIN FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

About 30 kilometre-train ride up the Amnok-gang River from Manpo in Chagang Province and there appears a small village called Simridong. Recently a great happy event took place in this not well-known small mountain village.

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the younger generation sent a train permeated

with his love, for more than 40 children in this village who had walked 4 kilometres to attend school. This new train has a white line on a red ground. A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is hung at a place of honour in the train. Seats, window sills and all other fixtures are com-

fortable to meet children's taste.

Now the school children of this village are growing up to be the reliable reserve of the revolution well prepared intellectually, morally and physically, going to school by this train sent by the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung to get universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education.



The Amnok-gang River is a historic river associated with the great revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. It is very beautiful and is of great national economic value.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From ancient times our country has been called a land of embroidered rivers and mountains because its mountains are beautiful and its rivers limpid, and it has rich natural resources though its territory is small."

The Amnok-gang River rises in Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution. It flows down along Korea's northern border into the West Sea. It is the longest river in our country.

Meandering through the ravines between the high, steep mountains, the Amnok-gang River joins such tributaries as the Hochon-gang, Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang, Chasong-gang and Tokno-gang. After flow through the large man-made lakes such as Lakes Unbong-ho and Supung-ho, it is divided into three by the alluvion in its lower reaches. Then they meet again and flow together forming a sea.

The Amnok-gang River is very beautiful.

The river landscapes are rich in variety and change according to the season.

The Amnok-gang River

The river skirts the towering sharp-cut cliffs and winds through exquisite ravines and the wide plains. The mountains on the river burn red with azaleas in spring, are clad in deep green in summer and display glorious tints of red and gold in autumn.

The Amnok-gang River basin is rich in timber resources. The basin area is an endless sea of larch, fir, linden and white birch trees. There are abundant deposits of underground resources such as gold, nickel, iron sulfide and kaolin on the river basin including that in Mt. Paekdu-san and Kaema Plateau and mountain ranges.

The rich natural resources in the river area are actively exploited and effectively used for the development of the national economy.

Water-power stations have been built on the main stream and tributaries of the Amnok-gang River with great volume of water and turn out enormous electricity.

The Amnok-gang irrigation system was completed in the river area. It is a great monument to our era which consists of more than 1,600 big structures.

The Amnok-gang irrigation system keeps in store a vast volume of water in Lake Manpung-ho that resembles a sea and waters an immense tract of farm land in the northwestern part of our country through several thousand ri-long big and small waterways. It also feeds the reclaimed tideland on the west coast with water.

There are modern forestry stations on the river and newly-developed mines are now digging a huge amount of underground resources.

The islets and tideland at the mouth of the river, once overgrown with reed and weed, have

now turned into "golden plains" producing a bumper crop every year, "silk islets" providing inexhaustible raw material for fibre.

The Amnok-gang River has become a favourable river which brings welfare to our people.

The Amnok-gang River is associated with the great leader's immortal history of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

At the time of national suffering, when our motherland, the lovely land of 3,000 ri, was overcast with dark clouds, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amnok-gang River at the early age of 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the leader, commanding his men, destroyed the enemy forces by superb tactics, crossing and recrossing the Amnok-gang River and Mt. Paekdu-san and roused our people to the sacred struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

There are revolutionary battle sites and other places associated with the leader's history of revolutionary struggle and his immortal revolutionary exploits in the Amnok-gang River area such as Popyong, Pochonbo, Chongbong, Dam No. 5, Kusi Dam, Kosanjin and Hyanghari.

The river area also boasts of places associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, a pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement in our country.

These honoured revolutionary battle sites and places associated with revolutionary history attract the constant flow of home and foreign visitors every day.

The Amnok-gang River, the historic river, will flow forever, singing eternally of the glorious revolutionary history and of boundless happiness and joy of our people who are living under the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader.



Ours Is a Tax-free Land

A happy and happy event has taken place in our land;

The leader has made ours a tax-free country.

Oh, how good to live in our land is!

It is full of joy and happiness.

This is a song which our people are fond of singing. So we can hear this optimistic and cheerful song everywhere in our country, which they sing with a fervent love for and high pride in our tax-free socialist country.

This song makes us feel infinite gratitude and love for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has turned ours into a great ideal land, a happy land free from taxes.

The great leader promulgated a historic law on completely abolishing the tax system, a carryover of old society, at the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in March last year, declaring the birth of the first tax-free country in human history.

The complete abolition of tax system was a great national event which will shine forever in our people's history and was a world-historic event which will be written into human history in letters of gold. It was a brilliant realization of our working people's age-old aspiration and another great victory won by our people in the struggle for socialism-communism.

That is why our people so fervently and proudly hail the complete abolition of taxation system.

The tax system came into being with the rise of state and has struck sorrow into the hearts of the working people and been cursed by them for ages in exploiter society.

Unprecedentedly oppressive was taxation imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists under their colonial rule. The Japanese imperialist aggressors levied various taxes upon our people to bleed them white.

Our people's fervent desire to free themselves from the most extortive taxation system came true only after the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, carried the historic cause of the fatherland restoration to success through the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

How worthwhile and happy it is to build a society free from oppression and exploitation on our land with beautiful mountains and limpid streams and develop abundant natural resources by ourselves to make our people all enjoy a free and rich life. To attain this ultimate goal, we are now fighting, shedding blood.

In the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leader struck out a far-reaching plan to build a socialist paradise in our country after liberation and set out a taxation programme for the people in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. Right after liberation he concretized and further developed it in the 20-point Platform, abolished the Japanese imperialist predatory taxation system and established the most popular, democratic taxation system through a tax reform.

Under the popular tax system he guided the state to effectively use its tax income as a supplementary source of funds for the construction of Juche industry and at the same time lighten systematically the burden of taxation laid upon the population as the economic and financial foundations grew strong.

He lessened tax burdens on many occasions even in the hard days of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the building

of the basis of socialism carried out while frustrating the insidious manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad. This great solicitude on the part of the leader played a great role in promoting the people's well-being and accelerating agricultural cooperativization and consolidating the cooperative economy.

The leader set forth a far-reaching policy of relieving even from the remnants of old society once and for all the working people freed from exploitation and oppression after the establishment of the advanced socialist system in town and country.

The leader regarded it as a lofty revolutionary task of the Communists to free the working people from the burden of taxation, a carryover of old society, and fully clarified conditions, time, order and method for the abolition of the tax system and wisely led the struggle for the implementation of the task.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By abolishing the income tax on factory and office workers and the agricultural tax-in-kind on the peasants, we will finally eliminate the tax system, a legacy of the old society; we will completely free the working people from the burden of all taxes, thus raising their real income still more."

With socialist transformation of production relations completed and the firm base of socialist industrialization laid, the tax system became insignificant in our economic life. As the socialist economy developed by leaps and bounds, the accumulation of the socialist state-run enterprises increased rapidly and the income from them accounted for the overwhelming proportion of the state budgetary revenues. On the other hand, as a result of the systematic reduction of taxes for the population, the tax income assumed a negligible proportion of the state revenues.

Taking into full account such objective reality of our country, the great leader set forth the task of completely abolishing the

tax system at the Fourth Congress of our Party. In accordance with the idea of assisting the countryside as clarified in the great rural theses, the leader, to begin with, abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind for the peasants and took an epoch-making measure last year to completely abolish taxes.

The birth of the world's first tax-free country is due to the boundless fatherly love and lofty communist morality of the great leader who strives to enable our people to enjoy a completely independent and creative life, a free and happy life, unfettered by any of old society's legacies, as required by the immortal Juche idea.

That is why our people sing the high praises of the great leader's sagacious guidance and tender fatherly love for them and glorify and thank him.

The complete abolition of tax system convincingly demonstrates the incomparable superiority and indestructible vitality of our socialist system under which the working people are the masters of the country and state power and everything serves them; and it is a fine fruit of our most stable and strong socialist independent national economy.

Under the capitalist system the means of production are private property and taxation is the economic basis of the state. Therefore, it is a law to tax the people to the bone. Under the socialist system the means of production are public property and the economic base of the state is the socialist state economy and the cooperative economy. So it is a law that taxes gradually decrease to go as the economy develops and society advances.

In our country the state follows policies for the interests and welfare of the workers, peasants and other toiling people. In our society the working people are valued most, their personality respected and their rights fully guaranteed. The state is fully responsible for the material and cultural welfare of the workers, peasants and other labouring people.

All the able-bodied people are provided with jobs and the state takes good care of the welfare of those who have lost ability of work and supportless people. The working people are free from worries about food, clothing and housing. They are entitled to get free education up to university and universal free medical service rendered to them. The incomes of the working people steadily increase and the prices fall. Last year even the negligible remaining taxes were completely abolished further to promote the working people's welfare and enrich their life. It is quite natural, therefore, that songs should be always on their lips and smile play on their faces.

Today the capitalist countries are suffering from economic crisis and the prices skyrocket worldwide. But our country drastically cut prices of industrial goods and completely abolished the tax system. This shows that our independent national economy is a stable, strong economy with inexhaustible potentials.

The complete abolition of tax system in our country was a solemn declaration of the birth of a tax-free country, the start of a new age free from taxes, and a death knell of the old

tax system. The appearance of the tax-free country greatly terrified the imperialists and all other reactionaries but immensely encouraged and inspired the revolutionary people fighting for national independence and democracy, socialism and communism.

The complete abolition of taxes in the northern half of the Republic caused a great sensation among the people in south Korea, a "tax kingdom", a living hell and a dark land. Gaining fresh strength and courage from it, they are staunchly fighting for democratic freedom and the right to existence and national reunification, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope, deeply convinced that they can be well-off as the people in the northern half do only when they enjoy the government of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Our people are hard at work, with high revolutionary zeal and firm determination, to repay the infinitely great favours of the fatherly leader with loyalty to him and further consolidate our socialist system established by him, the best social system in the world.

(Continued from page 34)

made up of progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths, in the history of the Korean people.

It was a genuine people's armed force opposing imperialism and feudal forces, evils on earth, struggling to set up people's power which defended the interests of all working people. The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was not ordinary armed troops fighting with arms, but propagandists and organizers whose task it was to organize and mobilize the popular masses to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, with the ideas of

Marxism-Leninism to guide it. The anti-Japanese guerrillas were political units which launched the movement to make preparations for the founding of a party and to form an anti-Japanese national united front in parallel with military campaigns in accordance with the General's line of armed struggle.

Guerrilla units were thus organized under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, and with the commencement of fierce anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, hope and passion burned anew in the heart of the enemy-shackled fatherland, and our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle developed on to a new, higher stage.

South Korean Student Youth and People Will Surely Emerge Triumphant from Their Struggle for Anti-fascism and Democratization

— On the Occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the April 19 People's Uprising in South Korea —

On April 19, 1960, the people of all strata, including student youth, launched a righteous massive resistance struggle all over south Korea for freedom, liberation, new politics and new life against the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The April Popular Uprising was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the south Korean people which had long been pent up under the colonial rule of US imperialism and its lackeys. It was a mass resistance struggle against the US and for national salvation, involving millions of the broad masses throughout south Korea."

From their bitter life experience the south Korean people had learned full well that they can enjoy freedom and a new life only when they overthrow the colonial-fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges and win genuine democracy and had waged just struggles to oppose US imperialism and save the nation.

At the dictates of the US imperialists, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique drove the south Korean people to the fraudulent and deceptive "elections" at the point of the bayonet on March 15, 1960 to keep puppet Syngman Rhee in "presidency." The people, however, met the "elections" with a south Korea-wide resistance struggle. Their struggle was sparked off by the Masan citizenry's revolt against the "elections" and culminated in an all-people uprising, involving millions of student youth and people.

People turned out in a mass resistance struggle, ready to die, in spite of the brutal fascist repression of the US imperialists and their lackeys and courageously fought, knocking down the frantic enemies, chanting slogans: "Syngman Rhee, out!" "Regain democracy trampled!" and "Down with the police state!"

After a month-odd heroic bloody resistance struggle, the broad masses of people including the student youth in south Korea finally toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

This was the first great victory won after the war by the south Korean people in their anti-US, national-salvation struggle.

The April 19 uprising demonstrated convincingly the heroic mettle of the south Korean people, downed the Syngman Rhee puppet government, a tool of colonial rule for US imperialism, and thus dealt a heavy blow to the US imperialist colonial enslavement policy towards south Korea and marked a new turning-point in the sacred anti-US, national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The April 19 People's Uprising proved clearly that if the masses of the people pool their strength and fight against the aggressors and the quislings, they can certainly crush any enemy stronghold and that no suppression by the bayonet can stop the struggle of the south Korean people for a new government and new life.

But, the uprising ended only in the over-

throw of the Syngman Rhee puppet government and failed to destroy the colonial rule of the US imperialists in south Korea and develop into a struggle for setting up a new democratic government because there was neither the unified leadership of a revolutionary party nor the active participation of the workers and peasants, the central revolutionary force, and people of all other strata. As a result, the military fascist gang of Pak Jung Hi, another stooge of US imperialism, snatched the fruit of the people's bloody struggle.

In the past 14 years after their seizure of the colonial puppet government, Pak Jung Hi, a military gangster and a fascist hangman trained by the US and Japanese aggressors, and his ilk have committed intolerable fascist outrages and traitorous acts.

Drawing on the bloody lessons from the April uprising, the south Korean student youth and people continued their resolute struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democratization, including the March 24 and June struggles in 1964, in the teeth

of the fascist repression of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Placed on the verge of collapse in face of the people's strong resistance, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the bidding of the US imperialists, established a "revitalizing" one-man fascist ruling system and are making desperate efforts to maintain the remainder of their dirty lives.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared the splittist position to create "two Koreas" as their "policy" and deadlocked the north-south dialogue, and are begging for the permanent presence of the US imperialist aggression troops in south Korea and madly kicking up war racket against the northern half of the Republic.

They are indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and killing patriotic student youth and people demanding democracy and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean people and student youth waged a struggle against the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet cli-

Demonstrators in the April 19 People's Uprising dashing towards the "stronghold" of the traitor Syngman Rhee



South Korean student youth staging street demonstrations in demand of the abolition of the "revitalized dictatorship"

que in October 1973 and fought more resolutely against the outside forces and the "government" from September last year throughout south Korea, shaking the ruling system of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to its very foundation.

They solemnly declared "before history and the nation the will to fight to the last man, to the last moment of lives" and are unyieldingly battling against the puppet clique, crying: "Pak Jung Hi, resign!" "Out with the dictatorial regime!" and "Let's set up a new democratic government!"

Especially in February last the south Korean people and student youth waged struggles in various forms—mass demonstrations, indignation meetings, scattering of leaflets and burning down of the "polls"—against the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's "revitalized" dictatorship and farcical "referendum," chanting, "Let's thwart the plot for Pak Jung Hi's lifetime presidency!" and "Pak regime, abolish the 'revitalized constitution' and

resign!" They thereby dealt heavy blows to the puppet clique.

The south Korean student youth and people are not alone in their struggle against fascism and for democratization.

The people in the northern half of the Republic are doing everything they can actively to support and encourage the south Korean people in their just patriotic struggle.

Their struggle is more and more strongly supported and encouraged by the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries and the rest of the world progressive people.

The south Korean student youth and people will further intensify their anti-US, national-salvation struggle, lifting the curtain of darkness in south Korea, and rain active and strong blows on the desperate enemy, and thus drive out the US imperialists, down the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship, democratize south Korean society and triumphantly achieve the sacred cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.



Warmly Hail the Fifteenth Anniversary of Togo's Independence

APRIL 27 this year marks the 15th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

After a prolonged struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the Togolese people gained national independence. Today under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader President Gnassingbe Eyadema, they have made a great progress in the creation of a new life under the slogan of self-reliance.

The Government and people of the Republic of Togo are establishing consciousness of national independence, making everything "national," carrying out a number of progressive reforms, strengthening national unity and pushing ahead dynamically with the building of national economy and national culture, frustrating all sorts of subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists.

At the beginning of last year the Togolese Government took a bold measure to nationalize mineral resources of the country and place the major economic lifeline under its full control.

The Togolese Government and people effectively use the natural resources recovered from the foreign monopolies in keeping with the national interests and are developing national industry with their own raw materials.

The Togolese people have made a new progress in agriculture. They are promoting the land re-

form, the reclamation of the waste land and the modernization of agriculture to overcome the colonial backwardness of agriculture and increase agricultural production.

They are also successfully training their own cadres.

Externally the Togolese Government follows the non-alignment policy and actively fights imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The just struggle of the Togolese people makes a great contribution to the acceleration of the world revolution and the international position of the Republic of Togo is rising day by day.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over all the successes gained by the Togolese people in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and extend firm solidarity to their just struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are very happy to have such a brave and genuine comrade-in-arms as the Togolese people on the African continent and are doing their best to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them."

Korea and Togo are closely linked up with each other because of the community of their fighting goals. Especially after the visit to our country of the President of the Republic of Togo in September last

year the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries began to develop on a full scale.

The Government of the Republic of Togo actively supports our Party's fair policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the UN and other international arena. It severed diplomatic relations with the south Korean reactionaries on September 17, 1974, which represented a great support to our revolutionary cause.

Our people value the relations of friendship with the Togolese people and will advance hand in hand with them in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

INSIDE BACK COVER: The workers of the Ryongsong Machine Factory making innovations in processing large-size machines and equipment through a "speed campaign"

BACK COVER: Working people of the capital enjoy the national holiday of April with boundless happiness and pride in living and working under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



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